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JPRS-CPS-85-024

13 March 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
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DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

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13 March 1985

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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WESTERN EUROPE

FRG CHRISTIAN DELEGATION HONORED AT BANQUET

OW131856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--A visiting delegation of Christians from the Federal Republic of Germany were honored at a banquet here tonight given by the religious affairs bureau of the State Council.

Ren Wuzhi, deputy director of the bureau, said at a meeting before the banquet that he hoped the delegation's visit to China would help further strengthen ties between the two countries.

The government made no distinction between believers and non-believers, and hoped they would co-operate in the construction of the socialist country, he said.

Bishop Eduard Lohse, head of the delegation, said that the members of his delegation were very impressed by China's policy of religious freedom.

He said: "We are convinced that the policy of developing religious freedom is a very fruitful and very important one for the benefit of the country, and one which promotes better understanding among nations."

Earlier today, the delegation met Professor Zhao Fusan, vice-chairman of the China Christian Three-self Patriotic Movement Committee, who briefed the visitors on economic and social development in China.

The delegation arrived in China on 2 February, and visited Guangzhou, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou, and Nanjing before arriving in Beijing on Monday.

The delegation will leave for home tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/119

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

KAUNDA URGES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

OW141305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda told reporters here today that the United States and other Western countries should change their policy towards South Africa and impose economic sanctions against that country.

Otherwise, he added, a sanguinary war will break out in southern Africa in two or three years.

The situation in southern Africa was a major topic at the talks between visiting President Kaunda and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme this morning. At a press conference, they told reporters that both sides shared similar views on some issues and were very concerned about the developments in southern Africa.

Kaunda said he favored a peaceful settlement of the problem of southern Africa. But this requires the Western nations, especially the United States, to change their policy and impose economic sanctions against South Africa until Pretoria renounces its policy of racial apartheid, he added.

The president said that Zambia has suffered losses economically because of its economic sanctions against South Africa. But he still considered it worthwhile if Zambia's effort helps solve the problem of southern Africa.

Palme announced a Swedish government decision to cancel the debt of some 60 million Swedish crowns (about 6.85 million U.S. dollars) owed by Zambia to Sweden.

Zambia is one of the major recipients of Swedish aid. Sweden will increase its aid to Zambia up to 175 million crowns (21.7 million dollars) for the 1984-85 fiscal year and 190 million crowns for 1985-86.

Kaunda arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit at the invitation of the Swedish King. He's leaving tomorrow for Norway, Denmark and Finland.

CSO: 4000/119

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY URGED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMINMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 84 pp 5-7

[Article by staff commentator: "CPC Opens Its Door Wide to Superior Intellectuals"]

[Text] After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and the effort to bring order out of chaos, the party's intellectuals policy exerted an ever greater influence on the people's minds, and the problem of "difficult to join the party" experienced by the superior intellectuals began to attract the serious attention of most party organizations. The proportion of intellectuals gradually increased among the new members in the past 5 years. It is most encouraging.

Nevertheless, in terms of the party as a whole, as the "Leftist" ideological influence has not been eradicated in some party members and cadres, the problem is not completely solved. The membership applications filed many years ago by some basically qualified intellectuals are still not approved. This situation is incompatible with today's historical tasks undertaken by the party and must be corrected promptly.

China wants to achieve the magnificent of goal of quadrupling the output and accomplishing the four modernizations by the end of the century. In addition to the political quality, whether the CPC can complete this great historical mission hinges, to a large extent, on the presence or absence of a membership contingent with a fairly high level of cultural and scientific knowledge. Due to historical reasons, the educational level of today's party members is far from satisfactory. Among the party members throughout the country, only a very small percentage of them is of senior middle school level and above. Thus, while organizing the entire membership to learn cultural and scientific knowledge, we must recruit thousands and tens of thousands of superior intellectuals into the party.

The basic task of a socialist society is to develop the productive force and continuously improve the people's material and cultural lives, and the intellectuals are the representatives of the advanced productive force. Only when it has an ample number of intellectuals, especially large professional personnels in all fields, will our party enhance its capacity to assimilate today's newest scientific achievements, promote scientific and

technological progress, create new productive forces, and correct thoroughly the situation of "the amateur leading the expert." Therefore, we must understand the importance of the work of recruiting intellectuals into the party from the strategic height of the four-modernization program and regard it as a major political issue linked with the question of whether the party will succeed in the momentous task of leading the four modernizations program.

Lacking respect for knowledge and talent, some party members and cadres still regard the intellectuals with a "Leftist eye." They refuse to acknowledge the intellectuals as part of the worker class and continue to treat them as outsiders and "objectives of reform." They say: "The four modernizations can be achieved without the intellectuals." "Too many intellectuals in the party will change its nature." Some regard the intellectuals' dedication to their profession as indifference to politics, and their courage to express their views and determination to reform as "arrogance and conceit" and "trying to be new and different." When deliberating the membership applications, instead of scrutinizing their practical manifestations, some cadres concentrate on their family background and personal history, investigate their paternal and maternal aunts and pick on their life style. Once "problems" in these aspects are discovered, the applications are shelved. A very small number of them is jealous of the talented and competent and deliberately create obstacles to their membership applications. All these are extremely incorrect.

According to the Marxist viewpoint, the intellectuals have never been an independent class. In the 35 years since the founding of the nation, in terms of the nature and pattern of their labor, objectives of service, and sources of livelihood, the intellectuals cannot be regarded as people outside the worker class. Today, achieving the four modernizations is the greatest politics, and the political criterion and specific substance for party membership should also differ somewhat from the past. Advancing courageously for the four modernizations and dedicating oneself to the welfare of the people are the main political criterion of party membership in the new period. The manifestations of innumerable intellectuals are compatible with this criterion, and admitting them into the party is an indication of the party's tremendous vitality and absolutely will not change its nature. Of course, it is necessary to make political investigations of the applicants, but we must mainly look at their practical manifestations and guard against ignoring the manifestations and dwelling on other factors. As for the very few who, due to selfishness, deliberately block the intellectuals from party membership, it is an expression of the impurity of their party spirit. Those refusing to change after criticism should be handled according to party discipline.

As party members, we should, in our thinking, keep pace with the progress of the times and, with a high sense of responsibility and feeling of urgency, properly perform the work of recruiting intellectuals into the party. The young and middle-aged are the generation shouldering the historical mission of linking the preceding with the succeeding and carrying forward the cause and forging ahead. To preserve the youthful vitality of the party in

leading the four modernizations program, we must particularly pay attention to the training and education of the young and middle-aged and recruit the superior intellectuals among them into the party.

We believe that the thousands and tens of thousands of superior intellectuals joining our ranks will bring a greater vitality to our party and make it more successful in leading the people in the great historical task of achieving the four modernizations.

The party opens its door wide to the thousands and tens of thousands of superior intellectuals! It enthusiastically welcomes all intellectuals wishing to make achievements for the four modernizations, dedicate themselves to the welfare of the people and struggle for the communist cause!

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CSO: 4005/363

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ENTERPRISE PARTY COMMITTEE ADAPTATION TO REFORM EXAMINED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 84 pp 7-9

[Article by Secretary of Siping municipal party committee Ke Muyun [0668 3092 0061]: "How Enterprise Party Committees Have Adapted to the New Reform Situation"]

[Text] Beginning this year, the city of Siping is gradually implementing the factory director (manager) responsibility system in its enterprises. The great majority of enterprise party committee secretaries are capable of standing in the vanguard of economic reform, taking the initiative to relegate authority in thought and action, enthusiastically supporting the work of factory directors (managers), defending the factory directors' (managers') right to perform their duties and promoting the smooth development of reform.

Nevertheless, there are some party committee secretaries and political work cadres who are not adapting to the changes and who still have misgivings about implementing the factory director responsibility system, which are expressed as "three worries and three fears": the first is the worry of breaking away from party leadership and the fear that power will fall into the hands of others and the party committee will be left a mere skeleton; the second is the worry that party secretaries will be moved back to "second string," which will weaken party work and the fear is that things will be thrown into confusion; the third is the worry that the party, the government and industry will emerge in a tripartite confrontation and the fear is that this will affect unity.

With regard to these ideological problems, we support the spirit of seeking truth from facts and the fundamental tenets of Marxism in vigorously engaging in ideological work. Based on the study of the relevant documents from the central authorities, enterprise party committees organized by city party committees should open discussion on such special topics as how to support economic reform and adapt to the changes, how party committees should lead and promote the reform and how to perform and reform the tasks of current ideological and political work in step with the economic reform. We have also set up study classes for enterprise party committee secretaries to study how to be a good party committee secretary during the reform period, to help the party committee secretaries emancipate their minds, broaden their outlook and raise their understanding, in order to make good ideological and organizational preparation for comprehensively carrying out the reform of the economic system.

Through the course of study, the party committee secretaries understand the major significance of reforming the economic system, the necessity of ardently supporting the reform as party committee secretaries and enthusiastically joining the practice of reform. They speak vividly of the relationship between the factory directors and the secretaries becoming just like the main attacker's attack, to guarantee the victory. Concretely speaking, this will mean putting people in correct position, coming out of three circles and carrying out three changes.

First, in guiding ideology, we must come out of the circle of "authority," where in the past the party committee had the final say on enterprises' production management and administration supervision and change to guaranteeing supervision. Under the new situation, the party committee secretary would occupy the middle position, but with the clear understanding of his own powers of office and that the party's leadership is an ideological, political and organizational leadership and does not run the whole show as in the past, where the party represented the government and no distinction was made between the party and the government, with the result that factory directors were severed from their powers of office. Party committee secretaries should operate out of public-spiritedness and return production management, administration supervision and authority over personnel affairs to the original owners and concentrate on giving advice and backing.

Second, in work content, we should come out of the circle of production and administration tasks and change the situation where the party manages non-party affairs, changing from the party committee's comprehensive leadership and responsibility for enterprises of the past to clear responsibilities for each, which would allow party committees to concentrate their efforts on building the party itself and on ideological and political work. In the past, the greater part of the enterprise party committee's time and effort was bogged down in the everyday work of production management and administration supervision, which was really a case of plowing another man's fields while neglecting your own and resulted in twice the delay and weakness. After the reform of the economic system when production management and administration supervision authority was given to the factory directors, the party committees could transfer their main efforts to their own positions and deal better with building the party itself and with ideological and political work. In party work, the secretaries have returned to first string from second string, which we call "returning an inactive member to the team." In this great historical turning period of reform, though thinking inside and outside the party is extremely dynamic, there are quite a few problems that really require painstaking investigation, reading the pulse of the masses' thinking, linking ideology and practice, giving greater publicity to the party's line, principles and policies, carrying out ideological education in accord with circumstances, mobilizing CPC members and Communist Youth League members as promoter of reform and mobilizing staff and workers to participate in and support the reform with an attitude of mastery. At the same time, a great number of problems in ideological and political work have come about through the new conditions of the reform, which we must investigate and respond to, theoretically and practically. That means that the work of party secretaries will be important.

Third, in methods of work, we should come out of the circle of secretaries being "competent in all they do, inside and outside the party," where secretaries in the past arrogated power to themselves in the party, government and industry, attending to the duties and assuming responsibilities in each. After the implementation of the factory director responsibility system, the party, government and industry each had its own duties, which will strengthen all three. Work methods of party committee secretaries should change from the solely leadership viewpoint of the past to taking guaranteeing, coordinating and supervising as their duties and establish a new type of relations. A factory is a corporation and a factory director is the corporation representative with the authority to direct production and administration supervision. What distinguishes the secretary and the factory director is the principal leadership of the party and government. The responsibility of the trade unions is to adopt effective methods, to earnestly guarantee staff and workers' participation in democratic management, to strengthen the staff and workers' representative assembly system, to play the proper role in examining and revising enterprises' major policy decisions, to discuss and supervise cadres and guarantee the rights and interests of staff and workers and to fully reflect the position of mastery of the masses of staff and workers. Still, relations between the three are the responsibility of the party committee and the principal duty of the secretary. When they are not in agreement with factory directors on fairly important problems, secretaries should take the initiative to talk things over with the factory directors. With regard to relations between factory directors and trade unions, the party committees should work to keep them in touch and to make them more harmonious. This cannot be settled by one person or left entirely to the party committee.

After study and practice, the great majority of party committee secretaries and factory directors (managers) in the 176 municipal enterprises where the factory director (manager) responsibility system has been implemented have made progress in clarifying their own positions and the limits of their functions and powers, standing shoulder-to-shoulder in the vanguard of reform, united in cooperation, advancing together and bringing about a new situation where "secretaries relegate authority without becoming bystander and factory directors take authority without becoming dictatorial." In those enterprises where reform is going well, factory directors boldly exercise their power to direct production and management, pay attention to building spiritual civilization and support the party committee's strengthening of ideological education of staff and workers. The party committee also enthusiastically supports the factory directors in boldly exercising their powers of office and through the ideological, political and organizational work done during reform, they guarantee the smooth progress of reform and the further development of production, which creates powerful backing for the factory directors. By the end of September of this year, the 118 state industrial enterprises in the city's budget had completely wiped out all management-related losses and completely reorganized the check

and accept standards, making Siping the first city in Jilin Province to achieve the goal of the "two completes." Now the masses of cadres, staff and worker are full of confidence and are fighting for a new victory in reforming the city's economic system.

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CSO: 4005/361

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEED OF TERTIARY INDUSTRY FOR SKILLED PERSONNEL DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 84 pp 30-31

[Article by Wen Nuo [2429 6179]: "Promote Vocational Education To Serve the Tertiary Industry"]

[Text] "Many people have no jobs; many jobs have no one to do." This irrational phenomenon has existed in the cities for many years. Those long residing in urban areas keenly feel many inconveniences in their lives, e.g., difficult to have a dress made to order, difficult to place one's children in nurseries, lining up at restaurants, and traveling a long distance for household appliance repairs. When strangers come to the city, they have even more trouble in meals, lodging and traveling.

The number and quality of the service industries are uncoordinated with and far below the practical need of society, indicating the backwardness of China's tertiary industry. The reasons are numerous, but I will not list them here one by one. I only wish to focus on the issue of training personnel in the required number and quality for the industry.

Let us give an illustration: Prior to 1982, a city as large as Beijing had only one school specializing in training kindergarten teachers, graduating 160 a year, while kindergartens and nursery schools run by the city numbered more than 3,800. At the rate of training, each kindergarten would not be assigned a teacher in 20 years. Take statistical personnel as another illustration: Some 23,000 units in the city have to compile statistical tables and charts, but the whole city has only 12,000 statisticians, and only 19 percent of them have had professional training.

When the proportions are so maladjusted, it is not surprising that, when the students of senior vocational middle schools take practical training in commensurate units, these units all want to "keep" them. As for such specialties as finance and accounting and cooking, the shortages are even more acute, and even students of first and second year [vocational] middle schools have all been booked in advance.

Someone asks: Is not the tertiary industry labor service? Why not get the personnel among the jobless young? The facts are not that simple. Without professional knowledge or special skill, today's senior middle graduates,

entering society after failing their college entrance tests, are not equipped for many jobs without training. With their limited personnel norms, the employing units hope to obtain senior vocational middle school graduates with both professional knowledge and practical skills, and are reluctant to hire unskilled regular senior middle school graduates. Except those temporarily idle due to health reasons, the more than 5,000 students trained by the city for the tertiary industry last year and this year all received jobs in their proper fields the moment they stepped out of school and showed a fairly strong adaptability. On the other hand, many of the regular senior middle school graduates in the 2 years are still awaiting employment at home.

For a long time, people have suffered enough of the "cold, hard and strenuous" experience in service work, but on the other hand, many people, unaware of the fact that enterprise development depends on knowledge and personnel, entertain the muddled idea that "one can also work without education and professional knowledge." To improve the quality of service and to enable an enterprise to survive and develop in competition, we must enhance the quality of workers, improve their educational level and raise their spiritual plane. Thus, we must promote standardized and scientific education and specialized vocational training.

The Beijing Hotel made a comparison. Many among the group of students trained in senior vocational middle schools hired by them in these 2 years directly served foreign visitors. Compared with them, many of those recruited from society were found deficient in polish and poise, courtesy, personal appearance and the ability to speak in an accurate and flexible manner. The hotel recently initiated the system of selecting the competent for the posts. All 36 senior vocational middle school graduates assigned to the East Building were chosen, and two among them won the title of exemplary service attendant.

As proved by numerous factual instances, besides the necessary facilities and management, the service attendants on the first line produce an important effect on the quality of the work performed by the service rendering units. They are the main actors of the "window industry." If they undergo vocational training and have ample knowledge of their work, it will not be difficult for them to render high-quality service.

We are in the time of reform, and reform will bring economic prosperity and a higher consumption level. The shortages in number and inferiority in quality of the service industry today urgently need to be changed. Thus, we must vigorously develop the tertiary industry and train commensurate specialized personnel. Developing vocational education is a pressing matter, and our leaders of the various levels must give it their earnest attention.

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CSO: 4005/363

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLANS OUTLINED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK WEEKLY] in Chinese No 43, Oct 84 pp 12-13

[Article by staff reporter Xu Minhe [1776 3046 0735]: "A Visit with Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Minister Yang Taifang"]

[Text] At the beginning of July this year, a letter from the masses arrived at the offices of the minister and vice ministers at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The letter writer is a service engineer for the Chinese Instruments Import and Export Corporation. In his letter he states that at his service station "we have a great many communications links within the country as well as many for intercontinental long distance (telephone calls)." But, because telephoning, including long distance, is so backward in Beijing, it ordinarily takes 8 hours to make a long distance connection, which is really cause for wonder." "Telephones within the city are more terrible still; often when you pick one up you do not get a continuous dial tone and sometimes you get a busy signal as soon as you dial your first number; of course one must have patience, but after you have dialed the wretched thing a thousand and one times how you truly wish you could just smash the phone with your fist!"

The ministers at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications circulated the letter to be read and immediately wanted the telephone exchange to study measures for interviewing the subscriber. But under the circumstances, how could the ministers not be burning with impatience? Actually, is backwardness in communications limited to this one incident with the telephone? Faced with the fact that none of the posts and telecommunications facilities conforms to the current situation for developing the national economy, comrades of the party's leading group at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications were seriously troubled and concerned. They deeply felt that: at present, the facilities for posts and telecommunications in our country indeed stand out as a weak link in the national economy. The critical backwardness in communicating through posts and telecommunications already was inhibiting the rapid development of the national economy and was an important factor affecting the opening to the outside world. This is a situation that has to be changed as quickly as possible.

Since party rectification, the leading party group at the Ministry has complied with the directive concerning the need to emphasize the guiding ideology in one's own trade and professional work, has conscientiously analyzed the current situation in communicating through posts and telecommunications, discussed measures to change the backward conditions there, and has repeatedly carried out calculations and demonstrations to measure the professional work in communications against the rapidly increasing trends in the national economy. On this basis, the leading party group at the Ministry holds that from now on, the rate of development in communications must be higher than that of the national economy so as to insure the realization of the goal to quadruple the gross output of industry and agriculture, and that by the year 2000 the capacity of the posts and telecommunications ought to have trebled. This is a most inspiring objective but will be an extremely arduous task as well.

How are we to realize this militant objective? This reporter called on Comrade Yang Taifang, [2799 3141 5364] Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. In July of this year, Yang Taifang was appointed minister of posts and telecommunications. This year he is 57 years old and 40 years ago he graduated from Zhong Shan University's Electrical Engineering Department with a specialty in telecommunications; for a long period of time he served as director of the Guangdong Post and Telecommunications Research Institute and in 1978 was transferred to Beijing and appointed deputy director of the Posts and Telecommunications' Scientific Research Institute; in 1982, he was named a vice minister of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. He is one who understands his profession and is a minister in a specialist mold who has administrative experience. Since Yang Taifang has become vice minister and minister he has eaten almost every day at the office dining hall and sleeps at the office evenings, returning home only once or twice a week. He maps out strategies and deeply ponders ways to change the backward conditions in communicating through posts and telecommunications.

When this reporter asked him about the problems mentioned above, he began to speak of a well-thought out plan, hardly pretending to give it deep thought. He said that comrades in our leading party group have held exhaustive discussions on these issues and maintain that although we will have to put forth a great deal of effort, it will be still possible to attain these militant objectives. The measures for realizing these objectives may, in the main, be summarized by these few points.

First, we must rely on policy. Where are construction funds to come from at the stroke of a pen? We are not to rely entirely on the state for investment. We will have to rely on policy to raise funds in a more wide-ranging way. What we have decided on is called the three thirds--one-third to be comprised of investment by the state, one-third to be accumulated by the ministry itself and one-third of the funds to be raised in society. In the past, we characteristically put too much stress on overall networks of communications for posts and telecommunications and on individual household management which restricted the activism

of the various localities and departments and affected the development of communications facilities. In the last 2 years, the posts and telecommunications departments, together with related departments in Fujian, Shanxi and other localities, have pooled their investment resources to mobilize consumers to raise funds and greatly accelerate communications construction which has served as a very great inspiration to us. We must relax restrictive policies and open channels of communication to raise money by every means possible. We must actively organize the various regions, departments, state-run and collective enterprises and units to raise funds or to join forces with them to build up communications, giving priority to those units that have the ability to invest. We need to encourage and support rural posts and telecommunications communications which are run or managed locally, collectively and individually under the counties; as for raising funds to build telephone stations, manage postal agencies and contract for postal routes, we will operate on the principle that the benefits go to those who do the managing. In a word, we will rely on policy to bring the activism of all sides into play.

Second we will rely on science and must vigorously promote the advance of technology. Communications in posts and telecommunications is the type of industry that is technically concentrated. In the past 1 to 2 decades, information science has registered very great progress while we have remained backward. There are varying degrees of backwardness, however. In fiber optics and satellite communications and in program control, for example, our country is only about 10 years behind in the technical aspects, but in communications capacity and the general level of awareness, we are still very backward. Therefore, we need to rapidly take up the matter of communications, reform our existing network with advanced technology and alleviate the strains in our situation. Particularly during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must give priority to the technical transformation of existing enterprises, use new technology to reform old equipment, bring the potential of existing networks and equipment into full play and simultaneously economize on funds for building houses and digging conduit lines. Doing things this way will shorten the time period, bring results quickly and will enable us to realize a fairly quick return on our investment. For example, with telephones in Fuzhou, they made use of the original exchange building, renovated the old-style exchange and installed a programmed exchange from abroad with the result that 10,000 family phones were quickly added throughout the city and the economic results were also quite evident. Furthermore, the telephones in a great many cities now need to be increased which means that transmission lines will have to be increased too; if the new lines are to be added to the normal cables still in current use, it will mean a very large number of underground conduits for sub-surface equipment, which would inevitably affect the pace of installation. If we were to use optic cables or to additionally install pulse coding equipment, we could then greatly accelerate the development of urban telephones with only a small number of new conduit lines. We need to gradually achieve telephonic automation, open up to a wide-ranging use

of optic fiber and satellite communication, have automatic dialing for major cities and, step by step, link up a communications network by means of an electronic computer data base. By opening up to imagery data, picture telephones, television conferences and high speed telefacimile communications, we will push communications into new ventures in order to keep up with the requirements of the new technical revolution.

Third, the thing we need to rely on is reform. We need to reform our system of management and administration and raise the capacity of the posts and telecommunications themselves to accumulate funds. The departments of posts and telecommunications similarly need to smash the "big iron pot," settle scores with the abuse of individuals who eat from the enterprise's "same big pot," and enterprises which eat from the state's "same big pot," by introducing various systems of economic responsibility and raising the economic benefits in posts and telecommunications. But because our communications service has its own characteristics, its economic responsibility system must also have its own characteristics. For example, the 8 fen postage for a letter posted regular mail from Beijing is collected at the Beijing Post Office but the letter is delivered into the hands of the addressee in Shanghai; thus the whole of the letter's journey is jointly accomplished by posts and telecommunications units, the Shanghai Post Office, etc. If we speak only of the revenues from this bureau or that office, it is by no means able to reflect the labor expended by said bureau or office. Therefore, the departments of posts and telecommunications need to implement an internal economic accounting system for all its offices. Such an accounting system is already being tested throughout the country this year and will be comprehensively popularized next year. On the basis of the economic accounting system, we will be implementing an economic responsibility system in various forms. At the same time, we must adopt measures appropriate to resolving problems regarding deviations between prices and value. Along with enhancing the economic benefits for posts and telecommunications, raising the capability of the posts and telecommunications to accumulate funds for themselves will be beneficial to the development of our communications.

We still must establish an administrative system which conforms to objective laws for the offices of the posts and telecommunications themselves and on this basis streamline administration and delegate power, and provide the relevant initiatives for the departments at various levels. The administrative mechanism presently in force basically was set up in accord with administrative divisions and this in no way conforms to the rate or direction of flow in our work at posts and telecommunications. Take Shanghai and its environs, for example, where the volume of communications is very great; however, because of the existing communications network, its long distance calls to Wuxi and Changzhou are relayed through Nanjing. Clearly, this is not rational. We ought to organize a communications network for the triangular area of the Chang Jiang, using Shanghai as its hub. For this reason, we are now looking into ways to organize a nation-wide communications network in accord with the direction and volume of flow in our communications work and to set up a corresponding administrative mechanism. If we were

to relax regulations before this work is completed, it would only aggravate administrative breakdowns and not conform to the needs of developing trends in the reform of the economic system and to the organization of economic activities in the key cities. After we establish a network in accord with the direction and volume flow of our work, the communications standards in posts and telecommunications will be raised appreciably.

Finally, Comrade Yang Taifang said that ultimately we must rely on the staff and workers in the posts and telecommunications departments to implement the above mentioned measures and that is why the strengthening of our ranks is crucial. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out, "If we attend to major matters well in strengthening our ranks, the greater part of the problem is resolved." The departments of posts and telecommunications need to serve the whole of society, must stress quality and be particular about their reputation; furthermore, they are highly technical and are important departments in the information industry. Therefore, we have strict requirements as to the political and professional quality of the ranks of staff and workers in posts and telecommunications. The 10 years of turmoil was an evil wind which caused a decline in quality of the ranks throughout the posts and telecommunications; there was administrative chaos in many units, the level of service fell, the quality of communications was uneven and even tearing up of mail, theft of parcels, embezzled remittances and encroachment on the interests of subscribers took place, damaging our reputation. Last year we conducted a major inspection as to the quality of communications services in all facilities and this year we re-examined activities that were missed while conducting an extensive major inspection. Thanks to resolutely stressing the strengthening of our ranks, communication standards have been raised, and all departments have now recovered and are carrying forward the fine tradition that "people's posts and telecommunications are for the people." We are convinced that under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and by relying on the support of the various circles in society and on the joint efforts of the entire staff and workers in posts and telecommunications facilities, we definitely will be able to greatly accelerate the pace of communications construction in our country's posts and telecommunications.

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CSO: 4005/296

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE WOMEN AWARE OF LEGAL RIGHTS

OW180820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--More Chinese women now resort to law and no longer keep silent while their legal rights are violated. This is the impression of a Beijing-based lawyer who has had an increasing number of women clients over the past few years.

Liu Qingming works at the legal advisory office of the All-China Women's Federation, an organization devoted to the well-being of women and children.

"The fact that more and more women come to me for help shows they are becoming aware of their legal rights," she says. "I regard it as typical of the social progress in recent years."

Liu and her six colleagues last year advised over 20,000 women of all ages on marriage and property disputes.

Ma Yuan, deputy presiding judge of the Supreme People's Court's civil division, says that 70 percent of plaintiffs in divorce cases throughout China are women. She says many show adequate legal knowledge. They know their legal rights and what to do in a lawsuit. "I have been most impressed," she says.

Her impression is shared by her male colleague Tang Dehua, who says more women now know not only what the law permits and forbids but also how to protect themselves by law when their rights are violated.

Thousands of years of feudal influence have weakened legal awareness in China, especially among women, Tang explains. "The progress in recent years is, therefore, encouraging," he says.

Chinese women's equality with men in all fields has been protected by law since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. The feudal attitude that women are inferior, however, did not end simply with the birth of a new society.

The feudal ethics urging a woman to obey her father before marriage, her husband after marriage and her son after the death of her husband still influences some, and women are still maltreated and discriminated against in some places.

All this, says Liu Qingming, has made many women apathetic and unaware of their legal rights in marriage, the family and property inheritance.

Liu attributes their new progress to the spread of legal knowledge and improvement of women's education and economic status over the past few years.

With economic reform, she says, more women, especially in the country, are entering business and are eager to acquire legal knowledge to protect their rights and interests.

To meet this need, the All-China Women's Federation and other organizations launched a law publicity month at the end of last year, with the protection of women's and children's rights as its main theme.

It is estimated that 80 percent of the population took part, and every household in areas affected by the drive learned how women and children are protected by law.

Almost all women's federations have their legal advisory offices for women, with 800 above county level. They publicize the law, give free legal advice and help women plaintiffs.

CSO: 4000/121

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC HEALTH PAPER VIEWS NEWBORN SEX RATIO

OW150847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The sex ratio of 1984 babies in Beijing was 106.5 male to 100 female, says today's HEALTH NEWS.

Citing recent data issued by the Beijing Municipal Family Planning Committee, the paper said, of 131,906 babies born in Beijing in 1984, 68,042 were male and 63,864 female.

The Beijing ratio approximates to the world's 106 males to 100 females, and China's sex ratio of babies under four, as shown in a 1981 sample survey-- 107 males to 100 females, the paper says.

A Family Planning Committee official said world statistics show that male births generally outnumber female ones by about 105 to 100, varying between 103 and 107 to 100. Since the mortality rate of male babies is higher than that of female babies, their numbers are almost the same by marriageable age. However, in old age females outnumber males, because the mortality rate of males is higher.

CSO: 4000/119

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEASANT INVESTS IN FACTORY, EMPLOYS HANDICAPPED

OW152024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Li Zhendong, a peasant from the Mentougou District, in western suburbs of Beijing, invested 250,000 yuan (about \$US100,000), to start a factory to provide jobs for local handicapped people.

The sum includes 100,000 yuan of loans from the local bank.

In an interview with XINHUA today, [word indistinct] the factory, which is being under construction, is expected to go into production in May this year, producing furniture, building ornament and household sundries. The factory will employ 150 workers this year, half of them will be from the handicapped of Mentougou District. Two hundred more will be employed when the factory staff grows into 600.

"All the gains of the factory will be used for improving the life and well being of the handicapped. As for myself, I will not be on the payroll," Li stressed.

Since 1983, Li was active following the communist party's policy of enlivening the economy. He organized a team of village builders, and engaged in lumbering, transportation and the production of building materials and flower pots. His 31-year-old wife is busy engaging in a household workshop of prefabricated cement parts and working on their private plot. In 2 years, they enjoyed a total income of more than 150,000 yuan.

"It is not enough to get rich myself. I have to help the villagers, especially the disabled to prosperity," he told XINHUA. This is the motive for his starting the project. He traveled between the city proper and the workshops or building sites all day to oversee the progress. He worked very hard and never got enough sleep.

Of the city's 140,000 handicapped people with ability to work, 98 percent have been employed in 130 state or collective-owned industrial, commercial establishments and service trade.

CSO: 4000/121

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATRIOTIC UNITED FRONT IN NEW ERA

Yinchuan NINGXIA SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN NINGXIA] in Chinese No 4,
Nov 84 pp 12-17

[Article by Ding Jingnan [0002 2529 2809]: "Patriotic United Front Plays a Vital Role in Socialist Construction and National Unification"]

I

[Text] The most outstanding characteristic of the patriotic united front in the new era is the strengthening of patriotism and the integration of patriotism with socialism as its political base.

First of all, patriotism has consistently been the glorious tradition of the united front under the party's leadership.

Ever since the party was born, we have always held high the banner of patriotism and waged a ceaseless struggle for the people's welfare, national independence and the motherland's liberation. The party-led united front has throughout been a patriotic united front, steeped in the glorious tradition of patriotism. Its programs and demands might vary from one historical period to the next but they invariably embody patriotism. During the Northern Expedition, for instance, it showed its patriotism by opposing imperialism and feudal warlordism, implementing Dr. Sun Yatsen's three major policies--allying with the Soviet Union and the Communists and supporting the peasants and workers--and the new Three People's Principles, and committing itself to national unity, independence and prosperity. During the latter part of the Agrarian Revolutionary War and the War of Resistance against Japan, under the party's leadership, we set up a broad-based national united front to resist Japan. Its patriotism took the form of opposition to Japanese imperialist aggression and a struggle for the independence, freedom and liberation of China. During the war of liberation, the Jiang, united front against Chiang and the U.S. demonstrated its patriotism by overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek's traitorous dictatorship and striving for the establishment of a new China based on new democracy. After the new China was born, the patriotism of the people's democratic united front manifested itself in its support for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and in following the socialist road and constructing the new China. Today, faced with a new set of historical circumstances, our people's democratic united front, under the CPC's leadership, has

evolved directly into a "patriotic united front."¹ This patriotic united front considers it its historical mission to carry out the people and party's three major tasks for the 1980's. In this way, it inherits and enhances the glorious tradition of patriotism and adds to it a new historical dimension, one which emphasizes the construction and unification of the motherland. Unmistakably contemporary and politically progressive, the patriotic united front shows its patriotism more directly, realistically, vividly and intensely than at any time in the past. It is the inevitable result of historical development.

Second, socialist modernization and the unification of the motherland demand that we strengthen patriotism.

Patriotism is "that intense feeling for one's motherland crystallized over tens of thousands of years."² It is also a magnificent coalescing agent and centripetal force. It manifests itself not only by resisting foreign aggression and defending the motherland's unity and independence, but also by swimming with the tide of history, striving resolutely for the motherland's unity and independence, but also by swimming with the tide of history, striving resolutely for the motherland's progress and development and doing its best to make it prosperous and powerful. Today, it dedicates itself to the service of the socialist motherland. As we push ahead with our socialist modernization, patriotism heightens our sense of pride as Chinese and inspires us to be self-reliant. It is this kind of patriotism which forms the ideological and political base for the unity embracing every nationality in China, including compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang, Aomen and Chinese nationals living abroad. It is also this patriotism which our socialist modernization must depend on nowadays as the supreme spiritual force. The construction of the socialist spiritual civilization simply cannot do without it.

Apart from accomplishing the crucial task of socialist modernization, another sacred mission for the patriotic united front is to work for the return of Taiwan to the motherland. This is an essential duty which the party and people must tackle soon.

The return of Taiwan and the unification of China are in line with the basic interests of all our nationalities, including our Taiwan compatriots. They are with the will of the people and the general trend of events. They are also an inevitable result of historical development. Our party's policy regarding this matter is realistic, reasonable, sincere and firm. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party's line has been shifted to the correct Marxist road and national unification was put on the agenda. A "Message for the Compatriots of Taiwan" was issued by the standing committee of the National People's Congress on New Year's Day 1979. This was followed by a talk given by Ye Jianying, chairman of the standing committee, on the eve of National Day in 1981. He elaborated the nine principles concerning the return of Taiwan and peaceful unification. The talk was warmly praised by compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and overseas and all patriots who support the unification of China. At the first session of the 6th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in 1983, Comrade Deng Yingchao again made it clear that the mission of the patriotic united

front in the days ahead was to uphold the banner of patriotism, develop and strengthen the unity of the People's Republic and dedicate itself to the realization of socialist modernization, China's unification and safeguarding world peace. She emphasized, "Given the overriding goal of national unification, all other issues can be negotiated and settled in a reasonable way. We fervently hope that compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and Chinese nationals abroad close ranks with all nationalities in the mainland and propose ways and means to unify the motherland peacefully." In his opening speech at the second session of the 5th CPPCC in June 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping already pointed out that the united front in the new era is a "patriotic united front." More recently, he reiterated one nation, two systems as the general policy governing the return of Taiwan and the unification of China. There could not be a more explicit statement on the question of unification. His speech won high praise and warm support among compatriots everywhere and some insightful foreigners. Patriotism thus became the indispensable premise and essential political base for the united front as it strives to unify the motherland in the new era.

Moreover, the merging of contemporary patriotism with socialism is the inevitable result of the evolution of patriotism.

Given the historical conditions we now face, to insist on patriotism is to insist on socialism. In the final analysis, patriotism inevitably leads to socialism because this is the only road open to China. "Only socialism can save China," an objective truth proven by over 100 years of revolutionary struggle, particularly the 60 years since the May Fourth Movement. Under the CPC's leadership, our socialist cause reflects an objective truth not subject to human will and constitutes a decisive choice made by billions of Chinese people in their protracted struggle. All our nationalities are patriotic. So are an overwhelming majority of our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and all over the world. Objectively speaking, any Chinese, as long as he feels a deep love for China, identifies his fate with that of China and is willing to devote himself to its revival by standing fast at his post, is already promoting China's socialist cause, even though he may not have developed a communist world outlook or endorsed the socialist system. Most of the people in the democratic parties, democrats without party affiliation and non-party intellectuals have for a long time shared with us a common political base founded on patriotism. We do not force them to embrace socialism against their will. But we should ally ourselves with them provided they love the nation and are therefore able to contribute to the motherland. History proves that only socialism can save China and only under the leadership of the CPC could the Chinese revolution triumph and construct socialism. Consequently, a true patriot must cooperate with the Communist Party and gradually come to accept socialism by tempering himself through revolutionary practice. Many democratic parties, many democrats without party affiliation and many old intellectuals have all travelled along the road from patriotism through socialism to communism in the past. This is the inevitable trend of historical development.

In addition, we must recognize socialism as the main political core of the patriotic united front. This is an objective reality. Whether we are

analyzing the leadership, the main body or the basic mission of the united front, we must conclude that the front is socialism through and through because it is led by the working class and its political party, the Communist Party. Its main body encompasses the alliance of all socialist laborers. The socialist system has been established in the mainland (which makes up the bulk of the motherland). The basic task of the patriotic united front is to transform China into a modern, highly civilized and highly democratic socialist system. Under the socialist system, new China has made spectacular progress in its economy, culture, education and science and its international position is also at a historic high. All this has inspired our sense of national pride, self-esteem and national confidence, deepened our love for the motherland and convinced us of the superiority of the socialist system and the necessity to take the socialist road. That socialism is the political base of the patriotic united front is both an objective reality today and an inescapable result of historical development. This is clearly stated in both China's new constitution and the new party constitution adopted by the 12th National Party Congress. It is a basic principle that is firm and unshakeable.

Under the CPC's leadership, the patriotic united front in the new era upholds the banner of socialism and has already fired the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities which will directly accelerate our four modernizations drive and unification. This kind of centripetal and coalescing force, born of profound feelings for our country, will certainly help our beloved socialist motherland become more prosperous and powerful. Our united front which includes every nationality will then also become "more consolidated and sophisticated on the basis of socialism and patriotism.³" Not only is this a special characteristic of the patriotic united front in the new era but it is also a sign of the times.

II

The patriotic united front of the new era has been transformed from a class alliance into a political alliance. This transformation is its second outstanding feature.

The patriotic united front is a splendid piece of work by the CPC through merging the basic Marxist tenets with the concrete experience of the Chinese socialist revolution and socialist construction. It is also a continuation of the united front theory and policy of Comrade Mao Zedong. After we became a socialist society, and in the wake of basic changes in our class structure, the internal structural relations of the united front also underwent important changes. Intellectuals are now part of the working class. Our various nationalities have developed new inter-nationality relations based on socialism. Much progress has been made by patriots in religious circles. The bourgeoisie has disappeared as a class; most of its former members have become self-supporting laborers. Democratic parties have become part of the political alliance of socialist laborers and socialist patriots. The ranks of the united front are expanding by the day. The scope of its work is also widening. Among the 10 targets for the work of the united front put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang are the various democratic parties, democrats without party affiliation, non-party intellectuals, ex-Kuomintang military officers

who have revolted and crossed over, people who were previously engaged in industry and commerce, upper class elements of minority nationalities, patriotic religious leaders, dependents of people in Taiwan, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, Chinese nationals living abroad and returned overseas Chinese. These categories of people, who number over 100 million, obviously fall within the scope of the united front. Both the new party constitution adopted by the 12th National Party Congress and the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" passed by the fifth session of the 5th National People's Congress state unequivocally that the united front in the new era is under the leadership of the CPC and open to all democratic parties and people's organizations and includes "all socialist laborers, all patriots who support socialism and all patriots who support the unification of the motherland." This stipulation correctly reflects the shift in the composition of the united front.

As China's socialist industrialization develops apace, the working class has also been expanding without interruption, all the while improving its status. When the basic transformation of the private ownership of the means of production was concluded, China's peasants became collective peasants with more than 20 years of history behind them. Moreover, landlords, rich peasants and bourgeoisie—all have been eliminated as classes. After over 3 decades of struggle and education, most of these people who were able to work have become self-supporting laborers in a socialist country. These class changes have profound effects on the composition of the united front. Originally the united front consisted of two alliances. One alliance was between the working class and other laboring people. This was the basic alliance. The other alliance linked together the working class with other non-laborers who could be brought into the united front, primarily the national bourgeoisie. Changes in class structure have now made the two alliances broader and stronger. It is exactly this new-found strength which, nurtured by socialism and patriotism, has been getting more and more active on behalf of the four modernizations, the unification of the motherland and the preservation of world peace.

The first alliance of the patriotic united front in the new era, which is its backbone alliance, includes most of the people who belonged to the original first alliance, such as workers, peasants, intellectuals and other laborers. For an extended period in the past, owing to mistaken "leftist" thinking, intellectuals who rightly belonged in the first alliance were excluded, branded as bourgeois intellectuals and even treated as the object of dictatorship. After crushing the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, Comrade Deng Xiaoping told the national science congress on 18 March 1978 and the second session of the 5th CPPCC later that most of our intellectuals are now part of the working class. As such, it is only right that they belong to the first alliance. Having thus solved the key problem surrounding the status of intellectuals, the party further decided in November 1979 to differentiate from the defunct industrial and commercial bourgeoisie all small commodity producers, vendors, small handicraftsmen and other laborers who were wrongly classified as bourgeoisie at the height of the joint state-private ownership movement in 1956. This decision corrected the status of 700,000 people. Additionally, former landlords and rich peasants, particularly their children, who are now self-supporting laborers after a prolonged

transformation, should be regarded as peasants and socialist collective laborers. In short, the first alliance is today a much stronger body in terms of base, composition and effectiveness.

At present, the second alliance is a political alliance which brings together all socialist laborers with other patriots who can be brought into the united front. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party has gradually restored and developed a range of united front policies. Never before has the party been more clear-cut in its united front work or more committed to it. It has always insisted that a patriot is a patriot; it matters not when he became a patriot or whether he lives in the mainland or elsewhere. The important point is to unite compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and abroad and all patriots, make use of their patriotic fervor and together strive for the four modernizations. We must learn from the past, firmly reject the stuff of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, liquidate the pernicious influences of "leftist" errors, successfully implement the party's policies concerning nationals living abroad in order to unite them and give full play to their patriotism and enthusiasm. All patriots who support socialism and the unification of the country still occupy a unique position and have an important role to play in constructing socialism and unifying the nation.

It can be seen that the second alliance embraces patriots who support national unification as well as those who support socialism, non-laborers as well as laborers. Its members are better educated, have more extensive social connections and are committed to the four modernizations. The second alliance is a treasure trove of talent; many of its members have special abilities not found among communists or the masses of workers and peasants. It is also larger numerically and constitutes a force which cannot be ignored.

Briefly, then, after the private ownership system of the means of production was basically transformed, our class relations were also fundamentally altered. With the abolition of the bourgeoisie as a class, the people's democratic united front, essentially a class alliance, became the patriotic united front, a political alliance.

In the new historical era, as the party shifted the focus of its work towards socialist modernization, the patriotic united front has also replaced the second alliance with the first alliance (the alliance between socialist laborers) as the main target of its labors. The united front has the dual task of socialist construction and national unification. Today, the two alliances (one is between all socialist laborers, the other between all socialist laborers, on the one hand, and all other parties who could be brought into the united front, on the other) of the patriotic united front are continuations of the original alliances, only larger and more powerful.

As early as 1979, it was pointed out in documents on the national united front working conference circulated by the Central Committee that "we must broaden our vision and conduct the united front in a wider context. We must unite with any person who supports national unification, even though he might not approve socialism. This is dictated by the needs of domestic and

international developments and is in the interest of national unification, socialist modernization and the international anti-hegemonist united front. It would be dangerous to narrow the scope of the united front." Such is the Central Committee's brilliant strategic idea on the patriotic united front, one which is fully manifested in its broadened scope, its enlarged membership, its strengthened effectiveness and its increased functions. The evolution of the united front from a class alliance into a political alliance represents a spectacular development and advance and constitutes the second feature of the united front in the new era.

III

At all levels, organizations and members of the patriotic united front are now serving the socialist cause in a broadened field and have enriched the substance and diversified the form of their service. An unprecedented sense of dynamism prevails today in the brave new world of the united front.⁴ This is the third characteristic of the patriotic united front in the new era.

Under the guidance of the party's brilliant strategic idea that "we must broaden our vision and conduct the united front in a wider context," we have firmly exposed and criticized past "leftist" mistakes, decisively re-dressed a large batch of mishandled cases and boldly revived various united front policies trampled upon by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the "cultural revolution." After summing up our experience and lessons, we have clearly defined the important role and functions of the patriotic united front in the new era. We fully respect the political freedoms, organizational independence and legal equality of various democratic parties within the framework of the constitution as well as their right of self-determination regarding their own political and organizational matters. At the 12th National Party Congress, we further proposed "to continue to uphold the policies of 'long term coexistence and mutual supervision' and 'treating each other with all sincerity and sharing of weal and woe.'" We also proposed to strengthen cooperation between the democratic parties, democrats without party affiliation, minority nationalities and patriots in religious circles. Because we have trusted them politically, concerned ourselves with their daily living and given them important jobs, these people have developed a heightened sense of responsibility to and enthusiasm for the nation's political life and socialist modernizing, making satisfactory contributions to the socialist cause.

First, they are more keen than ever to take part in political consultation and democratic supervision. At present political consultative organizations number over 1,600 from the central to the county level, with a combined membership of 100,000. Most members are representatives of democratic parties, people's organizations and all walks of life, including a considerable number of nonparty intellectuals and professionals. According to statistics released in September 1983, China's various democratic parties recruited over 39,000 new members during the previous 5 years. A large number of them have involved themselves in the work of the people's government and many are now discharging leadership duties at all levels of the National People's Congress, the CPPCC and the administration. In accordance with a

decision by the Central Committee, the 6th CPPCC, meeting in 1983, resolved to revise its membership so that without changing its total membership, the proportion of party members would be reduced from 60 to 40 percent to make room for more nonparty members from democratic parties, democrats without party affiliation and others from all walks of life. By cooperating fully with the CPC, these new members have participated actively in defining the principles and formulating the plans of national construction and in drawing up laws and regulations. It has also been their duty to make proposals and criticisms. Furthermore, they have geared themselves to meet social needs and, depending upon their particular expertise, have conducted topical research and investigations and put forward to the state and party constructive suggestions which are highly regarded by the leading cadres. In this way, they have fully demonstrated the usefulness of their political consultative and democratic supervisory functions in the nation's political and social life. Referring to this kind of supervision, Comrade Deng Xiaoping commented incisively in his report on revising party constitution to the 8th National Party Congress, "People from democratic parties and patriots can be supervisory in a way party members cannot. They discover mistakes and shortcomings in our work to which we are blind. They truly benefit and help our work." This point has been borne out by fact. At the fifth session of the 5th CPPCC in 1982, the delegates earnestly debated at length the state's major policies and principles and many important issues. And, in a sight rarely seen since the founding of the People's Republic, over 600 people put forward motions which were constructive and covered a full spectrum of subject matter.

Topics covered by the motions ranged from material civilization to spiritual civilization, from political life to the masses' daily life. Politics, economics, science, technology, culture, education--you name it, they got it. Their scope was unprecedently wide and their contents unprecedently diverse. Indeed, members of the united front are living up to their role as counselor and aide to the state in the formulation of line, policies and principles.

As the party shifted the focus of its work to social modernization, patriotic united front organizations and their members have also liberated their thinking, geared themselves towards social needs and, using their strong points, gradually began to directly serve the socialist cause in endless ways. At the same time, they are playing a special role in promoting the return of Taiwan and national unification. Democratic parties have also chalked up an impressive record in correcting their members' politics and ideology. In recent years, numerous advanced workers, producers and "8 March red-banner pacesetters" have emerged from among the ranks of these parties. As Deng Xiaoping said, "As a united front organization in the new historic era, the CPPCC has a glorious mission and can make an immense impact."⁵ By acting as a consultant on socialist construction, working on behalf of the unification of the motherland, and educating their members, united front organizations and their leaders at all levels are not only involved in political consultation but also take part in carrying out the party's concrete policies and principles. Instead of limiting their work to that of the upper circles, they also mobilize their members to directly serve the socialist cause. They contribute to China's international relations as well

as domestically. Such is the scope of their operations that they have been free to give full play to their intelligence and talents and made the united front more dynamic than ever. This is the third characteristic of the patriotic united front in the new era.

Judging by its three characteristics, the united front remains our party's trump card in this new historical era as we try to turn China into a powerful socialist nation and accomplish the three historic tasks of the 1980's. As long as classes have not been completely abolished and the CPC still exists, we must continue to uphold the banner of patriotism, encourage the new patriotism, firmly support the patriotic united front, insist on cooperation between the CPC and people outside the party, continue to eliminate the influences of "leftist" errors, prevent and overcome closed-doorism, further develop and strengthen the patriotic united front, mobilize all positive factors, strive to turn all unfavorable conditions into favorable ones, close ranks with all elements who can be united, work hard to open up a new phase in the patriotic united front and accomplish our ultimate task in the new era.

FOOTNOTES

1. Li Weihan, "China's United Front Under the Guidance of Mao Zedong Thought", HONGQI, No 24, 1983.
2. V.I. Lenin, Complete Works, Vol 28, pp 168-169.
3. Deng Xiaoping, Selected Works, p 383.
4. "Selected Important Documents since the Third Plenary Session", Part 2, p 1151 .
5. Deng Xiaoping, op. cit., p 174.

12581
CSO: 4005/447

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADING ORGANS URGED TO SERVE ENTERPRISES, BASIC LEVEL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Han Peixin [7281 1014 0207], Jiangsu provincial party committee secretary: "On Reforming the Work of Leading Organs"]

[Text] The "Decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee defined the main functions of government organs in managing the economy and demanded that the leading organs of the various levels shift all their work to the track of serving production, the basic level and enterprises, the prosperity and strength of the country, and the wealth and happiness of the people. In short, it is the word "service."

First of all, we must establish the concept of "service" in our ideology. For a long time, our leading organs are accustomed to acting as the mother-in-law. The moment power delegation and service are mentioned, it seems as if the daughter-in-law were climbing atop the mother-in-law. The leading organs seem to take the position that they are to control others and that the basic level and the enterprises are to revolve around them. This viewpoint completely transposes the relations between the economic base and the superstructure. The economic base determines the superstructure, and that latter emerges from the former. Serving the economic base is the bounden duty of the superstructure. If it abandons this duty, its existence will have no positive meaning, but will produce a negative impact on the economic development. The CPC and the people's government completely and thoroughly serve the people. During the war years, we stepped into the breaches of the fallen and charged the enemy lines in order to liberate the people. After taking over the political power of the state, we led and organized the economic construction for the people's wealth and happiness. At all times, we are the servants, and only the people are the masters. The segvants serve the masters and the CPC serves the people. It is the immutable principle.

After establishing the "service" concept, there is still the issue of continuously eradicating the "Leftist" influence. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" spread the determinism of the superstructure. Slogans such as "everything serves the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship" once caused great harms to our socialist economic base, and practices such as "stressing politics" produced a detrimental influence on the work of our leading organs. In addition, the highly centralized and all-pervasive

rigid planned management system, followed by us in disregard of reality, also fostered the patriarchal style of our leading organs and undermined the "service" concept. While eradicating the "Leftist" influence, we must overcome the vestiges of feudal ideology.

In the second place, we must correctly handle the relations between management and service. Interpreting serving the economic base as managing the enterprises, the state, in the past, directly operated and managed the popular ownership enterprises. As a result, there was no distinction between government administration and enterprise management and no definition of functions, and the control of the enterprises was too rigid and stringent, suppressing their vitality and thereby the life of the entire economy. Such control takes a lot of effort, but wins little gratitude, and the objective results depart from the subjective expectations. Actually, service is also management. The government's functions in managing economic activities include decision making, legislation, guidance and supervision in the macrocosm. Not limited to higher levels issuing orders to lower levels, government work of greater impact and large quantity should be service. Thus, the leading organs must discard their posture as masters and perform many meticulous and specific tasks, such as studying policies, formulating plans, organizing coordination, spreading information, furnishing advice, popularizing technology, and so on. They must eagerly meet the needs of the enterprises and basic level and solve their worries. Under premise of obeying the laws and decrees of the state, the enterprises should be given full autonomy, without excessive interference from the government departments and without being strangled. The leading organs should devote their main energy on service. Only when the service is well performed and in high quality will they win the trust of the enterprises, establish their prestige, and complete the tasks of economic management assigned by the state.

Measured against the service "requirements," our present leading organs are found lacking in many aspects and need further reform. Judged from the rural economic reform and the preliminary reform of the urban economic systems in recent years, we feel that, if the party and government organs fail to carry out a thorough reform, it will be difficult to succeed in the reform of the economic system as a whole. The organs were established in the past to conform to the highly centralized system, which made no distinction between the party and the government and combined government administration with enterprise management, inevitably resulting in such flaws as overstaffing, multiple levels and confusion in functions and responsibilities. Though Jiangsu's departments and bureaus of the provincial level basically do not directly manage the enterprises, due to the problems in the system as a whole and the stress on fitting together the higher and lower levels, flaws of various kinds are also found in the setups. Last year we made a fairly drastic change in the leading organs, resulting in some achievements and improvements. However, as it was carried out before the overall reform of the economic systems, many problems have not been properly solved. Some units were abolished or merged, but many temporary leading groups have emerged. Some departments and bureaus were reorganized into corporations, but their tasks and work methods are not much different

from before. Instead of reduction, the personnel of many departments have increased. The situation reminds us that, in the organizational reform, we must first solve the problems in the guiding ideology, study and decide the installation or organs, and improve the work methods according to the "service" requirements. The "Decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee made a clearcut blueprint for our overall reform, making it possible for us to study, in line with our local conditions, the issue of furthering our organizational reform. By means of further reform, our leading organs will move to the forefront and turn into organs which truly serve the basic level, the enterprises and the people.

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CSO: 4005/372

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS PROTEST LIVING CONDITIONS, INADEQUATE CURRICULUM

West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL in German 22 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] Beijing--Several thousand students of the famous Beijing University have demonstrated on the campus in recent weeks against poor living conditions, high cafeteria prices, disciplinary regulations and conservative instruction.

According to student sources, on several evenings in mid-December about one-third of the roughly 10,000 students of the elite university took part in protest marches in front of the administration building; students of the "People's University," a training place for future state functionaries, joined in the demonstrations with chanting, beating on wash basins and setting off fireworks.

The students were also demanding the dismissal of the rector, of the official student representatives and the higher education committee of the communist youth league, who, in their opinion, had shown too little support for doing away with the festering problems.

The demonstrations were triggered by a decision of the university administration to shut off the electricity in all student sleeping and living quarters at 11:00 pm. But the protests were also directed against inadequate health conditions, bureaucratic access to the university library, and, in the opinion of the students, conservative curriculum and teaching methods, especially in the area of political instruction.

In particular, the anger of the students was kindled by a new management system for the food service which is said to have led to large price increases at the same time that quality declined. The food service employees had recently been given personal economic responsibility for providing meals and had--so the accusation goes--taken advantage of their monopoly by excessive profits at the students' expense.

Many students complain that stipends, averaging an equivalent of between DM 10 and DM 20, have not kept up with the rising costs of living in

recent years. Just to be able to obtain books and instructional materials, they have to depend on supplementary income or their parents.

Representatives of the university administration and Beijing's city government, fearing the spread of the conflict to other universities, have now intervened and have promised a review of the problems.

12666
CSO: 3620/209

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINESE HIGHER EDUCATION CRITICIZED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Letter by Feng Wenju [7458 2429 5468], a fourth-year student in the Chemistry Department at Nanjing University, who matriculated in 1981]

[Text] If we do not study 9 hours a day now, we study 10 to 12 hours, with some of us even studying 13 hours. This is mainly because the instructors teach too much too fast; the students have too little time to digest it all and even less time to study independently.

In terms of the results of our studying, we lack a thorough grasp or mastery of the knowledge we have studied. We only know what is, not why it is.

The vast majority of us now have not read any extracurricular reference books, as we spend all our energy digesting the curricular subject matter. Even so, we still have not truly understood the content of our instructors' lectures. Our learning process is like this: we go to class, and after class, we hurriedly read through our books and then hasten to do our assignments. Only before tests do we read our books through a second time, because by this time we have almost completely forgotten what we had learned. Review can only serve to refresh our memories but cannot achieve the goals of mastery through comprehensive study and of drawing inferences about other cases from one instance. After review, therefore, we still feel like a sheet of loose sand, i.e., very confused. Because we usually study without getting a good grasp of the material, we do more than just put in extra hours before a test: the vast majority of us pay more and more attention to "technique" and "method" and use every possible means to force ourselves to memorize the subject matter and the principal kinds of exercises required by our instructors. Although this is universally loathsome way of coping with tests by "usually not studying well but making hasty last-minute efforts," no one can do without it.

Although the vast majority of my fellow students pass their tests, that still does not mean that they learn well. Whether on quizzes, midterms or finals, they perform only passably, and their level remains inferior.

Other major problems are the narrowness of knowledge and lack of development of ability. All willing youth want to read more reference books, broaden their knowledge and take care to develop all their abilities in college. But

most of these things cannot be obtained from an instructor's classroom lecture. Instead, they should be obtained from a library. Unfortunately, an invisible wall has kept each student that matriculated in 1981 out of the library throughout this semester: we have no time to enter the library. If, as is the case now with us, students are forced to follow the turns of the examination baton, they are bound to graduate with hardly any ability.

We students who matriculated in 1981 have not only been unable to develop and improve all aspects of our ability outside the classroom, but we have even been unable to properly train the ability required by our textbooks. We have to recognize that our education is not of ideal quality and that even basic educational goals have not been completely attained.

Our present education cannot bring into full play the students' initiative for learning and is useless in the formation of a world view.

We are now precisely at the age when we start reflecting on ideals, the future and the direction of struggle. We want to do more extensive reading in Marxist-Leninist writings and the books of Comrade Mao Zedong. We also want to read more biographies of prominent personages and to hear more lectures about all these things. But the pressure of our present curriculum and tests leaves us no time to read such books. Hence we have truly become pedants who "busy ourselves in the classics and ignore what is going on beyond our immediate surroundings." Today, we only think about today's assignments, tomorrow's experiments and the next day's tests. If we drift along aimlessly in college, we will graduate into society and only be able to provide it with a few more vessels for the storage of a few laws through memorization. We will not be able to become talented individuals with creative thinking.

The points made above illustrate one problem: we must reform present-day education, reduce class time, lighten the burden of required courses, increase the time for independent study and convert student passivity into conscious and positive initiative. The "same big pot" and "arbitrary uniformity" have not only proved extremely harmful to production but have also gradually proved inferior for learning. Hence I suggest the following: (1) give us some more time for independent study, let us read our textbooks somewhat more thoroughly and enable us to read some educational reference books, so that we can truly grasp knowledge; (2) since "authority must not be too concentrated," give us some more room to study independently and make our learning active, not passive.

I have already written a long letter. Part of it describes the problems of my department's most troubled students who matriculated in 1981, part of it describes problems of a certain universality. My observations are too incomplete and my expressive ability inferior. I have simply voiced my innermost thoughts and feelings without reservation. I respectfully request criticism and correction of my many improprieties or errors.

12570
CSO: 4005/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUALIFICATIONS OF COLLEGE TEACHERS DISCUSSED

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 12, 13 Dec 84 pp 19-20

[Article by Sun Xiaobing [1327 7197 0365] and Wang Ge [3769 7245]: "Outline of the Symposium on the Qualifications of Instructors in Institutions of Higher Education, 1984; Restructure the Distribution of Teacher in Order To Facilitate the Reasonable Circulation of Talent"]

[Text] Under the instruction of the Ministry of Education, the provincial and municipal Bureaus of Higher Education of Beijing, Shanghai, Jiangsu, and Liaoning held in Dalian a "Symposium on the Qualifications of Instructors in Institutions of Higher Learning, 1984" from 3 to 9 September in order to upgrade the quality of college teachers. The symposium was attended by more than 80 people, including leading cadres from the bureaus of higher education in 10 provinces and cities, deans and comrades responsible for the control of the quality of college teacher from 37 institutions of higher learning, and comrades from concerned departments of the party Central Committee.

Sixty-two papers had been submitted to the symposium, which was the first of its kind since the founding of the nation. Under the guideline of "dealing with reality by summarizing history, learning from other countries, and gearing toward the future," and on the basis of integrating theory with reality, participants of the symposium exchanged views on the distribution of college teachers, the construction of the academic echelon, and the ideal geometric figure representing the distribution of qualified teachers. Their views on these issues are discussed below.

I. On the Distribution of Teachers:

It was the consensus among participants that the nurturing of college teachers is an issue of strategic significance. Since the founding of the nation 35 years ago, the number of college teachers has jumped from 10,000 to more than 300,000 and considerable results have been achieved in our efforts to nurture them. However, the distribution of teachers has become lop-sided and ill-proportioned due to a lack of theoretical guideline and also long-term "leftist" influence. For example, the ages of college teacher are relatively high (according to statistics for 1983, 65 was the average age of the nation's professors, 53.5, associate professors, and 45, lecturers). In terms of titles, the percentage of those with high-ranking

ones is low (according to statistics for the same year, 45.4 percent of all the instructors were lecturers, 34.1 percent were teaching assistants, and only 1.1 percent were professors and associate professors). Moreover, their knowledge distribution is highly ill-balanced. These problems have adversely affected the quality of college teachers. Participants believed that we should have a balanced distribution of college teachers in order to resolve these problems. Only a reasonable distribution can allow us to implement effective measures. Participants offered their views on how to obtain this goal:

1. A reasonable distribution of college teachers should have the following characteristics: (1) Make the best use of every one's talents. Maximize the potential of all teachers in order to reduce "internal consumption." (2) The ratio of old, middle-aged and young instructors should be reasonable. The overall average should be within the optimal age range for teaching and conducting scientific research. (3) Observe the principle of acquiring the maximum economic result with a minimum amount of manpower and expenditure and assure the success of efforts in teaching and scientific research. (4) Abilities and potential to meet the demands of the "three directions" and the challenge of the new technological revolution.
2. The distribution of teachers should be determined by the conditions of existing teachers, the sizes of existing schools and the responsibilities they shoulder. The number of people with high-ranking titles should be determined by the workload of, and the number of graduate students in, each school. Moreover, the number of substitute teachers and retirement, promotion, and mobility rates should be determined by the rate of increase of students. Participants felt that the issue concerning the distribution of college teachers may be approached from various angles. However, the most effective one would be taking into consideration the responsibilities of individual schools and the objective growth rate of students; in other words, we should take into consideration both demands and the feasibility of measures.
3. With respect to the shape of the figure that should ideally represent a reasonable distribution, the participants offered the following suggestions: pyramid, trapezoid, pear, and ellipse. Every one agreed that the responsibility system of hiring graduate students to work as teaching assistants should be implemented as it reduces the complexities involved in deploying teaching assistants and also helps nurture graduate students' abilities to teach and work independently.

Participants felt that the most urgent task for this state is to determine the proper quota for promotion to each job title in order to achieve a reasonable distribution of teachers. Proper quotas can effectively alter unreasonable distribution and help mobilize teachers and develop new subjects of study. The quota for promotion to each job title should correspond to the rate of increase of teachers. We should also upgrade the quality of teachers. As we try to increase the number of young teachers, we should increase the percentage of graduate students who will be leaders in the academic field. We should particularly produce a group of young teachers that hold Ph.D. titles. We should also stress the nurturing of middle-aged teachers.

II. On the Interchange of Experiences among Teachers:

Participants emphasized that there should be an overall understanding of the issue concerning the interchange of experiences among teachers. In the past we considered the issue only when a school is over-staffed or when employees were incompetent. We rarely considered the issue from the perspective of the rate of increase of talented people or technological development. The participants felt that the interchange of experiences among teachers would upgrade the quality of teachers, help make the distribution of teachers more reasonable and scientific, raise the levels of education and science, utilize every one's talents thoroughly, develop new subjects of study, resolve the phenomenon whereby education is alienated from scientific research and production, and bring into full play the aggressiveness and creativity of intellectuals. We should mobilize teacher toward the correct direction, devise the necessary policies, and assure that the needs of key-point projects and research subjects and personnel working in locales with inadequate conditions are met. Efforts to mobilize teachers should be well laid out and integrated with the system of appointment. Schools may exchange teachers on the basis of quotas or a well-established system. They may also hire the teachers needed within the limit of their budget restrictions.

As the interchange of experiences among teachers is a complicated process that involves all aspects of society, we should deepen people's theoretical understanding of the issue. It is a process in which successful completion requires the cooperation of administrative departments of various levels (departments in charge of planning, labor, personnel, and education). Participants suggested that a center for talent interchange be formed by the Ministry of Education to coordinate well-proportioned interchange of experiences among teacher in the nation's institutions of higher learning.

III. On Forming Subjects of Study

Participants felt that the study of the distribution of teachers should be done on the basis of macro and micro-structures and that teaching and research sections should function as the basic unit in schools. Teaching and research sections that are now popular in China's institutions of higher learning were first introduced from the Soviet Union in the early 1950's. They have contributed greatly to upgrading the quality of education; however, as scientific technology continues to develop and the role of institutions of higher learning continues to change, they can no longer fulfill the need to transform schools into centers for education and scientific research. Two proposals were made as to how teaching and research sections could be restructured. The first one involved restructuring teaching and research sections on the basis of subjects. Sections dealing with differing tasks may be formed. Those stressing teaching may be named by subject titles; those stressing scientific research, project titles; those stressing both teaching and scientific research, subject or project titles. Sections with subject titles are academic teaching and research units whose administrative work should be

handled by individual departments. They should be reasonably structured and run by people with differing academic skills who share a common goal. The second proposal involved redressing the error of treating teaching and research sections as administrative units -- they are inherently basic-level units that need only modification.

Participants pointed out that as we form new subjects of study we must have leaders in the academic field who can direct accurately our efforts in scientific research. The distribution of personnel in subjects of study should be reasonable so that each person may develop his potential to the fullest. There should be a direction for research toward which we march steadily. We should emphasize forming new subjects. As it is a difficult task, we should devise policies that encourage people to become involved so that more high-quality subjects such as the ones in mathematics formed by the late Professor Pan Yinchuan can be offered in institutions of higher learning.

It was the consensus among participants that the symposium contributed to the scientific control of the quality of teachers and educational reform. However, the symposium is only the beginning of a long process of reform which aims at resolving a large number of problems. Participants proposed that similar conferences be held annually so that the study of the scientific control of the quality of teachers may continue to grow.

12680
CSO: 4005/387

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON HOUSING PROBLEMS OF FACULTY, STAFF MEMBERS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Xia Lunqin [1115 0243 0530]]

[Text] In his speech at an experience-exchanging meeting on solving housing problems for middle and primary school teachers, staff members and workers in the south which ended on 23 December, Vice Minister of Education Zhang Wensong pointed out: Solution of the housing problem for middle and primary school teachers, staff members and workers is also an important part of educational reform. As in solving the problem of school buildings, the state, enterprises, collectives and individuals must all take part, arouse the enthusiasm of all concerned and raise funds through many channels, plus the efforts of the Ministry of Education itself, of course.

Information provided by the meeting shows that since 1978, more than 800 million yuan have been raised through different channels in various parts of the country for housing for middle and primary school teachers, staff members and workers, building houses with a total floor space of more than 5 million square meters, solving and improving the housing conditions for more than 107,000 households. But, owing to influence of "leftist" ideas over many years, the housing shortage for educational workers, particularly those in middle and primary schools, has largely been ignored. In most cities, the per capita housing space occupied by school employees is smaller than that for staff members and workers in general. In Beijing Municipality, for example, the per capita housing space for urban residents is 5.08 square meters, while that for school teacher, staff members and workers is only 4.1 square meters. The housing problem, which has long remained unresolved, is seriously affecting the teachers' work, rest and health. At present, the ranks of teacher are in an unstable state with many leaving for other work, especially the key teachers. One important reason is the lack of solution to their housing problems.

The meeting stressed that it is necessary to pay serious attention, as did the leadership of Changsha and Shanghai, to the housing problem of middle and primary school teachers, staff members and worker and increase step by step their per capita housing space either by setting aside an increasing proportion of houses built each year under a unified plan for business units by municipal governments, or by housing investment under an overall plan within the local budget, housing funds arranged from local budgeted reserve funds, funds raised by schools themselves, and so forth.

The meeting was held in Wuxi jointly by the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission and the national Educational Workers Association. Representatives from Shanghai, Anshan, Wuxi and Zhuhai Special Economic Zone reported on experience of these places in taking big strides in the past year or two toward solution of the housing problem for educational workers under the attention of the local leadership. Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], vice mayor of Shanghai, and Xia Xiuying [1115 4423 5391], vice mayor of Wuxi, attended the meeting and made speeches.

12802
CSO: 4005/383

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS IN CHINA IN 1985

OW140947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 160,000 people in China are racking their brains in the examination for postgraduate study, said the ministry of education today.

The figure is 22.9 percent more than last year, an official said. The three-day examination will be ended tomorrow.

China plans to enroll 64,300 postgraduates this year, 62.1 percent more than in 1984.

Of these 29,300 will study three years for master degrees. The rest will be taken in by 371 universities and colleges, 212 research institutes and more than 300 other classes.

Besides, some universities, colleges and research institutes will also train on commission postgraduates for master degrees or enroll students to study abroad.

About 200,000 students graduated from Chinese universities and colleges in the country last year.

CSO: 4000/119

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ADVANCED DEGREES AWARDED

OW181140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--China has granted 87 people doctoral and 26,000 master degrees since the work was resumed in 1981.

In 1984, 8,000 postgraduates received master degrees from 400 schools of higher learning and research units. Doctoral degree was given to 58 candidates, said today's GUANGMING DAILY reporting a meeting of the academic degrees committee under the State Council.

The second appraisal board, the degree-granting body, was formed at the meeting last Saturday.

About 31 percent of the 640 board members are below the age of 55, compared to the corresponding figure of eight percent for the previous board.

CSO: 4000/119

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAJOR REFORMS IN CHINA'S RURAL EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Reform Measures for Developing Rural Education"]

[Text] The State Council recently issued a "Circular on Fund-Raising for Rural Schools" (hereafter referred to as "circular" for short). The "circular" was drafted under supervision of principal leading comrades of the State Council. It fully expresses the concern of the party and government about developing rural education and is a major event on the education front that has caught the attention of all parts of society. Conscientious implementation of the "circular" will certainly have an important bearing on accelerating rural educational development.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, tremendous progress has been achieved in reforming the rural economic structure, and significant successes have also been achieved in rural education. The major problems of rural schools at present are insufficient funds, poor conditions for running schools and low pay for middle and primary school teachers, which are seriously hindering the development of rural education. To effectively solve the problems, the state has adopted measures to increase educational spending year after year, which is undoubtedly necessary. However, because our rural schools are scattered over too vast an area and they have too little to start with, the increase in educational spending is far from meeting the needs of educational development. At the same time, in a country like ours with a large population and without a development economy, it is difficult and even impossible to rely purely on state investment to provide all the funds required by rural education. Therefore, we must also bring into full play the enthusiasm of rural collective economic organizations and various other social forces to promote education and open up more channels to raise funds for rural schools. This is an effective solution in keeping with the actual conditions in our country.

Among various channels, the levy of an education surtax by the township people's government is an important measure taken by the State Council to raise funds for rural schools. This can assure a relatively stable source of educational funds and avoid unreasonable assessments on the peasants. Because economic development is uneven in different areas,

and so is educational development, the ways the education surtax is levied in different places need not be uniform. Poor areas may be exempt or even subsidized. Thus the measure is flexible and realistic, avoiding the mistake of "demanding uniformity in everything," and therefore must be welcomed by the peasant masses. From now on, state allocations of educational funds will be fixed on the existing basis, which will be made available by the county to the township and added to the education surtax collected by the township people's government for unified spending. An educational funds management committee should be set up to be responsible for the proper management and use of educational funds for the entire township. This will greatly increase the township people's government's sense of responsibility to give good leadership to education. It will encourage the township-level political power to organically combine successful running of school education with the township's economic development and requirement for competent people and make rational plans and overall arrangements, thus overcoming the lack of flexibility and clearly defined functions and responsibilities in the management of rural education and increasing the social benefits of rural education.

A crucial issue in developing rural education is to strengthen the ranks of middle and primary school teachers. Otherwise, it will hinder educational development, and it will be impossible to increase the social benefits of education. At present, the real income of middle and primary school teachers, staff members and workers is the lowest among the 10 major sectors of the national economy. And the living conditions and wages are even poorer for teachers who persist in running schools for long years under difficult conditions in rural and mountainous areas. In some places, they are not even paid on time or in full. We should adopt effective measures to change this irrational state of affairs step by step and make the teachers' work one of the most respected and enviable professions. The State Council's "circular" clearly stipulates that all teachers of rural middle and primary schools, which are run by the local people, should be included under the wage system, and the difference between public schools and schools run by the local people should be removed step by step. It also specifically stipulates that on the basis of fixed state educational allocations and the condition that the treatment of middle and primary school teachers is being improved step by step, wages for rural teachers should be liberalized, allowing rich areas to pay more to their teachers. This measure will solve the long-standing problem of poor treatment of rural school teachers. It will contribute to stabilizing the ranks of qualified teachers and arousing the enthusiasm of the masses of teachers, staff members and workers.

Rural reform is continuing, and the rural economy is changing toward specialization, commodity production and modernization. The situation pressingly requires that rural education develop correspondingly. The State Council's "circular" has provided favorable conditions for accelerating the development of rural education. The educational administrative departments in all places must conscientiously study

the guidelines of the "circular," do a good job as aides to party committees and governments at various levels and actively cooperate with the township governments and township educational funds management committees in work to raise and use funds for running rural schools. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen operational guidance for rural schools and supervision of cadres and teachers to constantly improve education quality and make proper contributions to training all kinds of competent people needed in rural areas and meeting the requirements of rural economic development.

12802

CSO: 4005/384

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU ENLAI'S EDUCATIONAL THINKING EXPOUNDED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Zhang Chengxian [1728 2110 0341]: "Build a Socialist Educational System with Chinese Characteristics--a Preliminary Understanding of 'Selected Works of Zhou Enlai on Education'"]

[Text] At the 9th anniversary of the death of Comrade Zhou Enlai, a great Marxist and proletarian revolution, and the issuance of his "Selected Works," his "Selected Works on Education" is published. It is a great event in China's educational history.

The "Selected Works on Education" contains 33 articles. Rich in substance, it encompasses the nature, tasks and principles of China's education, its position and role, its reform and construction, the intellectuals policy, the training of teachers and the overall development of students, the installation, funding, leadership and management systems of schools, and the academic systems, curricula and texts.

Important parts of his shining ideology and revolutionary practice, Comrade Zhou Enlai's educational thinking and practice have an important guiding significance in our ongoing educational reform and building of a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics.

"Two Wheels of the Cart"

Comrade Zhou Enlai paid extremely serious attention to cultural and educationally construction. As early as 1952, he declared emphatically: "We should not regard cultural construction as something for the future. We must not wait, but must start right now. Economic and cultural construction are like the two wheels of a cart which go together. To build, cadres and personnel become a decisive factor. Even when all other conditions are present, it will not work if there are no cadres and personnel. Meanwhile, training cadres and personnel is the primary function of the cultural and educational branch." Here, Comrade Zhou Enlai vividly illustrated the dialectical relations of education with economic construction as "the two wheels of a cart which go together." As we all know, education at that time was simplistically regarded as a superstructure, feeling that "only after the economy has developed will education develop." Comrade Zhou

Enlai's view was a major breakthrough of this traditional concept. What is admirable is that, whenever he expressed a view, he always earnestly practiced it. Shedding his heart's blood, he toiled with perseverance. Regrettably, his shining ideology was not fully achieved, causing a detour in China's education.

Today, we are happy to see that Comrade Zhou Enlai's comparison of economic and cultural constructions to the "two wheels of a cart" has been more profoundly expounded and developed. After 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping summarized the experiences of history, studied the new conditions and new issues in the socialist modernization program and made a series of major expositions on education. He pointed out clearly: "To achieve modernization, the key is in improving science and technology." "To develop science and technology, we must focus on education." The 12th Party Congress proposed education as one of the strategic focuses of China's economic development, and its popularization an important premise in the building of our material and spiritual civilization. It was a flying leap in the interpretation of the laws of socialist construction.

The establishment of the strategic position of education in the socialist modernization program, the sound development of socialist education and the ever growing belief in the "two wheels of a cart": These are the things which we can report to Comrade Zhou Enlai to comfort him.

Nevertheless, it does not mean that there are no problems in our current work. Education as a strategic focus has not been fully embodied in the proportion of educational allocations. Whether socialist or capitalist, all developed countries in the world today regard educational allocations as productive investments. It is the conclusion reached by the economists in their study of educational economy and the summation of practical experiences. Yet even today, some of our comrades seem to see only the consumptive side of education and fail to recognize its productive side. They are willing to invest in production, but unwilling to spend money on education. In recent years, China's educational allocations have indeed increased year after year, but their proportion, whether in state budget or national income, remains below the average world level. True, China's economy is still undeveloped and education still restricted by the level of our economic development. In a vast country as ours, with an undeveloped economy and a large population, the state is not in a position to underwrite all educational investments, and we must raise funds through diverse channels. The "Announcement on Raising Funds for Rural Schools" recently issued by the State Council is a correct decision to start from China's practical conditions, activate the enthusiasm of the rural collective economy and all other social forces, overcome the difficulties and accelerate construction. Even so, state investments in education should remain in the leading position. Comrade Zhou Enlai was extremely concerned over the position of educational allocations in the state budget. When discussing education at the 97th meeting of the Government Administration Council on 10 August 1951, he proposed: "We must start now to plan the amount of the national educational funds in the budget." It should be pointed out that the finances of the state at the time were quite difficult. Today, our

our economy has greatly developed and, though there are still certain difficulties in our finances, we must start from the strategic height of the four modernizations and, like Comrade Zhou Enlai, give serious attention to education, feel a concern for educational investments, make overall plans when drafting the budget of the state, and set a rational proportion for educational allocations.

"Overall Planning"

In addition to correctly handling the relations between educational and economic constructions, Comrade Zhou Enlai gave serious attention to the internal proportional relations of education and urged the "overall planning" of all levels and all types of educational endeavors. He pointed out in 1951: "Adult education, including peasants and workers, the jobless, old intellectuals and veteran cadres, must be given a definite position in our school system. Relying on the sequence of elementary school, middle school and college alone to improve the cultural and scientific levels of the young people is inadequate." Summoning on 18 October 1963 the responsible comrades of the units of the State Planning Commission and Ministry of Education to discuss elementary and middle school education and vocational training, he declared: "Elementary and middle school education and vocational training are extremely important. The Ministry of Education must not 'stress the advanced and neglect the elementary.' Of course, higher education is very important. It must not be undermined, and its quality must be improved, but the quantity is, after all, small. The quantity of elementary and middle school education is large and its impact is extensive. It must absolutely not be overlooked." It has been 21 years since these words were spoken, and the circumstances have changed greatly. Nevertheless, his principle of properly handling the internal proportional relations of education and solving the maladjustment between the vertical and the horizontal by means of overall planning still have a practical significance.

Education is a systems engineering endeavor and an important component of social life as a whole. Comprehensive in nature, the work of training people requires collective effort and coordination of all sides. On the surface, personnel are trained by universities, but actually, the basic work begins with the kindergarten and elementary school. In the educational system as a whole, attention must be given to elementary education, in order to lay a good foundation. In his lifetime, Comrade Zhou Enlai paid extremely serious attention to elementary and middle school education, especially the former. He admonished us against "stressing the advanced and neglecting the elementary." It is impossible to conduct college education successfully on a backward elementary and middle school foundation. "To popularize education, we must first properly conduct elementary and middle school education." Comrade Zhou Enlai's guiding ideology is extremely correct. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also stresses elementary education. Nevertheless, the problem of "stressing the advanced and neglecting the elementary" is still found in the minds of many comrades today. Answering the urgent personnel needs of all quarters and giving serious attention to the development of higher education are necessary and correct. The issue is that today's extremely weak state of basic education should

have our serious attention. During the 10-year turmoil, China's elementary and middle education suffered decimation, resulting in extremely poor educational conditions, greatly depleted teaching ranks and greatly deteriorated quality, and the phenomenon of diploma without qualification is fairly widespread. The consequences are a series of vicious circles. Every grade in the schools is in arrears, requiring remedial classes, and even college students must take basic courses in Chinese and foreign languages. Even after going to work, the graduates need remedial classes at their posts. The so-called "double-remedial" (making up in both cultural and technical knowledge) results in a tremendous waste of time and money. The solution of the vicious circles will require a great effort and a considerable length of time. Of course, these are the arrears created by the "Cultural Revolution," but if we give no attention to them and fail to solve them with a great determination, we will only add to them. Reviewing Comrade Zho Enlai's teachings today, we must firmly rectify the practice of "neglecting the elementary," solve with determination the problems in elementary and middle school education and earnestly popularize education and reinforce the base. These are the urgent issues today calling for solution.

On the issue of vocational education, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out clearly in 1963: "Regular elementary and middle school education alone without vocational training will not work. Therefore, we must vigorously promote vocational education." Thereafter, vocational and agricultural middle schools were developed to a certain extent. In the 10-year turmoil, vocational schools were wiped out by one stroke and secondary education made unitary, severed from the needs of economic construction, social development and the people's living. This abnormality has become ever more pronounced under the new situation of the current urban economic reform. In the past 3 or 4 years, the structure of China's unitary secondary education has changed somewhat, and vocational and technical training has made a preliminary comeback. However, the developments of the various areas are uneven and the base of vocational and technical education remains fairly weak. In the future, we must continue to strengthen vocational education and gradually build a system of elementary, secondary and advanced vocational education with Chinese characteristics, parallel yet linked with regular education. We must set rational proportions between regular and vocational education, plan the ratios among elementary, secondary and advanced vocational training, and give special attention to the inverted proportions between advanced and intermediate professional personnel. We must, by means of vocational education, train before employment, so that the broad masses of youths are properly prepared in ideology, knowledge and skill before entering society. It is the basic means to improve the quality of young workers.

On the issue of higher education, Comrade Zhou Enlai declared in 1956: During the Second 5-Year Plan, we should further develop advanced and secondary professional education and, in line with the principle of "focusing on the key points and giving consideration to others" and integrating need and feasibility, make overall plans. The basic spirit of his principle remains valid today.

The situation of China's economic construction today is quite different from the Second 5-Year Plan period. After the urban economic reform, the economy will develop even more rapidly and vigorously. Thus, the further development of higher education is the need of the situation. China is in the course of adopting the multilevel, multifield, multiform and multi-channel educational principle of "walking on both legs" to accelerate the growth of higher education. In answer to the need of the localities for personnel, a number of local vocational universities has emerged throughout the country. Usually short-term and fairly purposeful and flexible, the vocational universities follow the practice of charging tuition and accepting day students only, no job guarantee, and employment of the superior. It conduces to training more personnel quickly and regulating the proportional relations between regular college education and vocational training.

Currently, the development of China's regular schools of higher learning is also fairly rapid, and the number of institutions has grown from the close to 400 prior to the "Cultural Revolution" to more than 900. In developing higher education, we should also review Comrade Zhou Enlai's teaching of past years and make overall plans in line with the principle of "focusing on the key points and giving consideration to others" and integrating need and feasibility. First of all, we must properly make personnel forecasts and gear to the needs of the economic, social and personnel structures, set rational proportions between graduate, regular college and vocational courses and between the various fields, and avoid as much as possible the waste of personnel due to purposelessness. Next, we must give attention to need and feasibility. Besides rationally selecting the locales and setting up, with the support of the key schools, some new schools of higher learning in certain new cities, especially those opened to the outside, which will become future centers of economic and cultural development and where such institutions are nonexistent, we should, as a rule, remodel and tap the potential of existing schools. Currently, the South China Teachers and Shandong Industrial Universities, by means of remolding, tapping the potentials and widely recruiting students, have made good results. If we remodel and tap the potentials of the approximately 200 fairly qualified schools of higher learning throughout the country and double the enrollment, it will be much more economical than opening new universities. We must also seek economic results in this aspect.

"A Gigantic Force in the Socialist Construction"

Consistently giving serious attention to the intellectuals, Comrade Zhou Enlai performed a tremendous amount of arduous and detailed work and made momentous contributions in correctly formulating and firmly implementing the party's intellectuals policy. On behalf of the party Central Committee, he solemnly announced in 1956: "The overwhelming majority [of the intellectuals] has become the working personnel of the state, serves socialism, and forms a part of the worker class." "According to available statistical figures, intellectuals in scientific research, education, engineering and technology, public health, and culture and art, the five fields, total 3.84 million. They constitute a gigantic force in the socialist construction. Correctly assessing and employing them and

systematically helping them make continuous improvements in politics and professional skills are the extremely important tasks of the party and the state." To rectify the misunderstanding of the class attributes of China's intellectuals, Comrade Zhou Enlai again pointed out in 1962: The overwhelming majority of the intellectuals "is a part of the laboring people. We should trust them, feel an interest in them, and make it possible for them to serve socialism properly. It is obviously wrong for us to continue to regard them as bourgeois intellectuals." In the course of further implementing the party's intellectual policy, we feel extremely close and excited when reviewing his important instructions and incisive expositions on the intellectuals issue and recalling his meticulous concern over their politics, ideology, profession and living.

The educational front is where the intellectuals are most concentrated, and the close to 10 million elementary school, middle school and college teachers should constitute the focal point of the intellectuals policy. We must raise the social position of the broad masses of teachers to the level demanded by Comrade Chen Yun: "We must gradually make the work of teachers the most respected in society and one of the most admired professions."

The party and the state have always given serious attention to teachers. After the fall of the "gang of four," party and government organs of the various levels adopted a series of measures to answer the needs of the socialist modernization program and the development of education, improve the teachers' social position and political and material treatment and activate their enthusiasm. Nevertheless, due to historical reasons, the pay level of elementary and middle school teachers remains at the lowest level among the 10 branches of the national economy. They receive less bonuses and welfare, their housing is not included in the urban housing construction plans, and their living space is smaller than the ordinary townspeople. According to a survey, approximately 790,000 elementary and middle school teachers and workers among the total of 2.44 million in cities throughout the country lack proper housing. The issue has attracted the serious attention of the leading central comrades, the departments concerned and society as a whole. When the central government studied wage reform recently, Comrade Chen Yun especially proposed: "Not only must elementary and middle school teachers be paid according to their seniority, but their wage level should be slightly higher than those of similar academic background in other fields." The State Council recently issued a notice: "Effective measures must be taken to gradually correct the situation where the treatment of elementary and middle school teachers is on the low side and to make teaching one of the most admired professions."

Closely linked with the teacher issue is the issue of teacher education. It is a major issue linked with the presence or absence of successors to the teaching contingent. The 1953 "Directive on Improving and Developing Advanced Teacher Training," issued by the Government Administration Council under Premier Zho Enlai's signature, pointed out: "The number and quality of advanced teacher training schools affect directly secondary education and the training of the new China's younger generation, and indirectly the development and improvement of higher education, and thereby the completion of state plans on cadre training and construction." Nevertheless, some

superior middle school graduates are unwilling to apply for admission to teachers colleges, and some teaching graduates are unwilling to serve as teachers. This situation must be corrected by effective measures, e.g., placing teacher education in a strategic position in the field of education as a whole; guaranteeing its development be adequate funding; issuing grants and scholarships to students of teachers colleges; paying teaching graduates working as teachers wages one grade higher than regular college graduates; permitting independent student recruitment by teacher training schools; and so on.

As pointed out by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, science and technology and education play extremely important roles in the development of the national economy. With the reform of the economic systems, the reform of the scientific and technological and educational systems has become an ever more urgent strategic task. Studying the "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai on Education" helps us summarize the experiences of history and achieve more successfully the formidable task on the educational front assigned by the new historical period.

6080
CSO: 4005/375

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PART-TIME WORK ENCOURAGED AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

OW160720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese college students are beginning to take part-time jobs in factories or in private homes as tutors.

Until a few years ago this was rare in China.

An investigation of 20 colleges in the Liaoning provincial capital of Shenyang shows they have since last July carried out 151 technical service projects in factories, opened 226 workers' training courses and compiled or translated 51 books.

Cai Peigeng, a third-year student at the Northeast China College of Engineering, solved a steel plate quality problem for a subsidiary of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, making it an extra 420,000 yuan (about \$US147,400) in profits last year.

Two postgraduates of the same college work two days a week as accountant and technician of a Shenyang instrument and equipment factory.

Fifty students in Liaoning work as part-time technicians for businesses or assistants and advisors to factory directors.

Similar part-time work program has been carried out in Shanghai's Jiaotong University and the Central China Institute of Mining and other universities and colleges across China.

The Jiaotong University launched a technology application and development center last July, which contracted for 23 research projects and run training classes. It has earned 140,000 yuan. Besides, colleges and universities encouraged students to work for peasant households in specialized production or as private tutors as more and more high income families can afford tutors for their children.

According to the "private tutor service center" of Zhengzhou University in Henan Province, it has found jobs for more than 200 students since it was set up last October. Since this winter vacation began, more than 2,000 families wanted tutors, the center said. And more than 800 students have already offered to take up the jobs.

In Liaoning Province's Shenyang, Dalian and Jinzhou cities, more than 400 college students are reported to have taken up jobs as private tutors. They usually work less than 5 hours twice a week.

Part-time jobs make our sparetime more interesting, said one private tutor who is studying at one of the 43 colleges in Liaoning Province. "As a tutor, I can consolidate what I have learned and make some money as well, for I cannot always depend on my parents," she added.

CSO: 4000/121

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOONG CHING LING FOUNDATION--Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling Foundation held its second council meeting here today since its establishment in 1982. Chairman Kang Keqing of the foundation presided over today's meeting. Vice-Chairman Gao Dengbao gave a report on the foundation's activities since 1983. Council members pledged more efforts to carry out the behest of the late honorary President Soong Ching Ling of the People's Republic of China and to work for the people, children's welfare, human progress and world peace.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 16 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/121

EAST REGION

BOLD USE OF YOUNG INTELLECTUALS URGED

Wu Banguo's Comments

Shanghai WEN HUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Yang Shidong [2799 0099 2639], Zhuang Zhihua [8369 2535 5478]: "Give Young Intellectuals a Chance to Prove Themselves"]

[Text] Wu Banguo [0702 6721 0248], a member of the standing committee of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee, has asked "party and government leaders at all levels to understand and show concern for intellectuals and give priority to the training, nurturing and recommending of expertise." He made this plea in his address yesterday to the "First Representative Assembly for Young Intellectuals in Shanghai Enterprises."

According to statistics, there are 485,000 specialized professionals in Shanghai with post-secondary or vocational school qualifications. Of this number, 34.6 percent are young people. In the prime of life, they have a wide range of knowledge and show a good deal of enthusiasm for economic structural reform. The representative assembly commended 10 outstanding young intellectuals working in enterprises, including a technician in a factory under the Ministry of the Space Flight Industry, Zhang Zhu [1728 4554]; and director of the computer center of the Shanghai Railroad Bureau, Lu Dan [7120 0030] and such outstanding collectives as the software development group of the Xinwei Electronic Equipment Plant.

Comrade Wu Banguo pointed out that some young intellectuals still face many problems, for example, party admission, promotion, the lack of opportunities to apply what they learned and the denial of equal treatment to self-educated young people. He demanded that party and government leaders at all levels make friends with young intellectuals in order to better understand their aspirations and wishes, respect their pioneering spirit, help them solve problems in their work and daily life and boldly begin to use the next generation.

Intellectuals Speak Up

Shanghai WEN HUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] After this newspaper started a column, "forum on the issues of intellectuals," we have successively published a number of articles raising some practical points. Several highly respected intellectuals, experts and scholars, including Li Guohao [2621 0248 6275], Cao Tianyin [2580 1131 7390], Xie Xide [6200 1585 1795], and Gu Chaohao [6253 6389 6275] have gladly set pen to paper and offered their incisive views on how to honor knowledge and respect intellectuals. The column has aroused a strong response from among the intelligentsia and our general readership. For more than a month, mail poured in every day from across the country.

Many intellectuals consider this column a vehicle for expressing their opinions to the party and the people. After reading some of the articles in the column, a reader "was so overwhelmed with emotion that he felt a gush of warm feeling welling up." Readers have written in to express their support for the view in "From the Editor," namely, only by seriously solving the various problems in implementing the party's intellectual policy would a large number of outstanding people emerge to ensure the success of structural reforms and the four modernizations. After the publication of Li Guohao's "Make Knowledge Count, not Seniority," middle-aged and young intellectuals voiced a chorus of approval, declaring that we must break the stranglehold of seniority, let really qualified young people emerge and distinguish themselves in the four modernizations and cultivate a positive social climate in which experts and knowledge are honored. Chun Xia's [2504 1115] article, "The Troubles of Hua Tuo [5478 0150]" in which he discussed people's limited understanding of the diploma, struck a responsive chord among many self-educated people who assert that experts should be assessed according to their moral integrity, learning and actual contributions to the four modernizations. "The main point is whether or not a person is genuinely qualified. The diploma should be only one of many factors considered." Only thus could we make sure that talent would not be wasted.

We also received many sincere and moving articles and letters written by people who drew upon their personal experiences in examining from various angles the many problems besetting the implementation of the intellectual policy. Some suggest that if we are to implement the intellectual policy, we must "respect intellectuals' dedication to their work and creativeness and respect the value of mental labor." Others claim that we must go beyond making "knowledge" the bottom line. We must also pay attention to "results" and integrate them with knowledge. Yet other comrades have put forward solutions to the problems intellectuals face in their working and daily life, qualifications and the issue of intellectual mobility.

We can see from the letters and articles that despite the progress we have made in carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals, the contempt for the scientific culture, intellectuals and education remains widespread and talent is still being wasted and suppressed. Intellectuals are demanding that we put on the agenda the issue of respect for knowledge and intellectuals and give it proper attention.

At the suggestion of our readers, the column will continue to publish all sorts of articles, expose abuses, discuss issues and make proposals to further implement the intellectual policy.

Young Academic Leaders

Shanghai WEN HUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Ju Yanan [1446 1693 1344]: "Case for Promoting Young Intellectuals"]

[Text] We once invited an American communications professor to be our guest lecturer. This professor is in his seventies and enjoys universal respect. Later another American professor asked me, "Why did you ask an authority of the 1950's to discuss communications of the 1980's? Back home, anyone over 50 is not expected to come up with new ideas."

This professor was my supervisor when I was studying in the United States. Outspoken and given to extreme views, he was clearly exaggerating when he queried me as to why we invited the elderly expert. Whether in China, the United States or anywhere else for that matter, we can find many people over 50 who remain intellectually innovative. In fact my supervisor himself, a recognized authority on communications theory, is over 50, and still active academically.

But his words do contain a grain of truth. One cannot be an authority and an academic leader for life. An authority in the 1950's may not necessarily remain one in the 1960's. By the 1970's, he could have fallen behind the times and by the 1980's, he should have retired to enjoy his golden years. I never believe that a person can be a life-long authority, particularly in this age of "knowledge explosion." At a time when knowledge becomes outdated so rapidly, it is extraordinary for a person to stay at the forefront of his discipline for just 10 years. We can safely assume that only a stagnant discipline would march to the drum of one authority throughout his lifetime. The succession of academic leadership should be synchronized with knowledge renewal worldwide. As knowledge renewal speeds up, so should the succession of academic leaders. A hallmark of the information age with its knowledge explosion is the shortness of the reign of its authorities. The 1980's are a far cry from the age of Newton or that of Einstein.

Our system is so rigid that it tends to encourage life tenure for many academic leaders. Once appointed professor or research fellow, a person automatically becomes an academic leader and remains one forever. Nobody worries about whether the discipline is on the march forward or backward under that person's leadership. LIAO WANG, (No 45), reveals that the average age of members of academic departments of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is 70. In China, most of the professors who supervise Ph. D. candidates are in their 60's or older. These veterans contributed tremendously to the development of China's scientific enterprise and higher education in the 1950's and 1960's and were persecuted during the "cultural revolution." Even today, many of them are still doing their best to revitalize the nation, despite their

advanced years. But time and tide wait for no man. Neither does the development of science and education. Old age is a serious problem among the leadership in scientific research organizations and institutions of higher education. Some leaders have not produced a thing for years while some do not clearly understand the latest theories in their own fields. Others have to rely on younger academic instructors to "take care of" graduate students in their charge. And then there are those who are leading their people in a backward direction, instead of advancing. They are not isolated examples but represent a widespread phenomenon.

To change this situation, we must use and promote a large number of young and middle-aged outstanding professionals so that they will become the leaders of their disciplines, leaders who can really guide the disciplines forward. The most important qualification for an academic leader is the courage to innovate and break new ground. He must have a solid background in basic theories and a good mix of knowledge. He must also be quick-thinking, intelligent, highly motivated and adept at forecasting the short and long-term development trends of his field. Many such people can be found among our young and middle-aged intellectuals.

Unfortunately they are forgotten in research organizations, colleges and universities. Some units even prevent them from becoming academic leaders on the grounds that they are "inexperienced" and "do not have many publications to their credit." This practice does not make sense.

An academic leader need not be one with the most profound learning or the greatest attainments. In fact, the most successful leader is the person who thrives on overcoming obstacles and charts his own course in the uncharted territory of academe.

When all is said and done, academic leaders cannot really be "made" or "promoted." Neither can they be stopped arbitrarily. They simply "emerge" in the practical workaday world as they explore and make scientific innovations. The responsibility of the leadership is to guide and support in a timely way the cream of the academic crop who have emerged, and create conditions essential to their maturing so that they can be our leaders in scaling new academic heights. If they exhaust their talents at mid-hill, they would be "eliminated naturally": we can rest assured that new leaders would automatically emerge to fill the void they have left.

12581
CSO: 4005/431

EAST REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE CORRECTS IMPROPER HOUSING PRACTICE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 5

[Article: "The Housing Problem"]

[Text] On the eve of National Day 1984, the Shanghe Road guest house in Qingdao's harbor police district opened its doors for the first time to visiting relatives and soldiers in transit and finally solved the "housing difficulty" of 10 years. Greatly pleased, the cadres and soldiers praised the unit party committee for its good deed.

Many cadres and soldiers of the Qingdao harbor police district had experience in the "housing difficulty." Usually more than 30 visiting relatives come to the district every month, and more in the spring and summer. Traveling great distances to the unit, they often spent half of the one-month vacation lining up for rooms. "After traveling 1,000 li to visit, no way to get close to each other when only a matter of a few feet apart." How could it not be frustrating? Some wiped their tears, while others became angry. There were those who were so frustrated that they boarded the train to leave.

Was there no space available? No. According to the rules, the 166 rooms in the 3 buildings of the guest house are used for the purpose of receiving visiting relatives. Then, what happened to them? They were grabbed by some people!

The "legal" occupants of the rooms had first obtained a "note" from the senior officer and, once inside the guest house, stayed put. The illegal occupants gained entry by smashing the locks and breaking down the doors, and thereafter refused to budge. Though their own quarters were obviously spacious enough, some cadres found that living with children and in-laws lacked tranquility and obtained one or two guest house rooms for their children. One after another, finally only 19 family rooms were left for the visiting relatives! How could they not find the housing difficult?

Party consolidation disturbed the heartstrings of the district party committee members. Everyday we talk about rectifying the party style and showing concern over the masses, but when the guest house rooms are grabbed right before our eyes, leaving the visiting relatives with no place to stay, no one pays any attention. The situation must not be permitted to continue.

Thereupon the party committee made a decision: Make the reorganization of the guest house the breakthrough point.

Immediately, a work group with the commander as the leader and the discipline inspection commission secretary and assistant political commissar as the assistants was organized to enter and station itself in the guest house.

In regard to the party committee's action, some people actually declared categorically that, besides ending up with nothing settled, there was nothing else to be done!

These words were not entirely groundless. Among the illegal occupants, there were on-job leading cadres and cadres transferred to civilian work, and many of them were "households with notes" from the senior officer. In recent years, the work group entered and departed the guest house three times, but not only the "housing difficulty" remained unsolved, but the number of rooms available to visiting relatives diminished.

This time the problem will be completely solved! It is the determination of the work group comrades.

Two unit leaders each occupied a room in the guest house for storage. The political commissar and the commander severally worked on them and persuaded them to vacate the rooms. Subsequently, the work group made 13 ordinary cadres vacate all the rooms occupied by them.

A group of "households with notes," relying on the approval of the senior officer, refused to move. Thereupon, the party committee made a decision: 1. All notes issued in the past are cancelled. 2. All rooms occupied by the "households with notes" must be vacated. 3. In the future, no leader may grant approval to occupy guest house rooms without authorization. The comrades of the work group patiently communicated the party committee's three-article decision to the "households with notes" and made them move.

A cadre transferred to local work occupied a room in the guest house. At the start of the reorganization, she told the work group comrades: I want to see how you reorganize. If it is unfair, you have no way to make me move. During the reorganization, she saw with her own eyes that even those close to the senior officer and the members of the party committee all moved. Finally, having nothing more to say, she also gave up her room.

Though assigned living quarters after arriving at the area to work, a transfer cadre still occupied a room in the guest house, and never paid rent or water and power charges for 14 years. The comrades of the work group repeatedly approached him and asked his family to move out. Refusing to give up, his son got several people together to barge into the house of an assistant political commissar in the middle of the night and made threats. The latter patiently reasoned with them and severely criticized them for their incorrect words and acts. Finally, the young man and his companions had to give up and leave. Afterward, the assistant political commissar's

wife complained: "Others burn incense to be good fellows. Why did you have to pull down the temple and offend them?" He answered: "If everyone wants to be a good fellow, when will the housing problem be solved? I cannot fail to live up to the trust of the cadres and soldiers, nor disgrace the title of the party member." As the work group comrades upheld principles and made patient explanations, the permanent residents of the guest house moved out, the improperly occupied rooms were repossessed, and the 10-year "housing difficulty" was solved.

[Editorial Postscript] Rectifying the unhealthy trend in the party by using the "housing problem" as the point of breakthrough, the party committee of the Qingdao harbor police district, firm in determination and correct in method, produced a good result! Their experience tells us that, no matter how long-standing, big and difficult, as long as the leaders are determined, the problems will be solved.

The purpose of our party is to serve the people wholeheartedly. The party organizations of the various levels must act on all matters involving the vital interests of the masses, and act properly. Remaining indifferent about the hardships of the masses and considering only the "advantages" of the individual are a disgrace to the glorious title of the Communist Party member. As aptly put by a responsible person of the Qingdao harbor police district, "I cannot fail to live up to the trust of the cadres and soldiers." Each and every party member must firmly keep in mind the tasks assigned by the party and the people and live up to their trust!

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CSO: 4005/372

EAST REGION

TRANSFORMATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SHANDONG PROVINCE

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Dec 84 p 2

[By staff reporter Tian Jianguo [3944 1696 0948]]

[Text] At the recently concluded meeting of university party committee secretaries in Shandong Province, Gao Weizhen [7559 4850 4176], director of the Shandong Provincial Education Department, proposed six steps for higher education in Shandong to implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

1. It is necessary to have varied forms of training and make schools produce better results. On the premise that state plans are assured of fulfillment, it is necessary to tap the potential capacities of the old schools, and vigorous efforts should be made to develop training programs run by the schools on commission or jointly run with the schools. It is necessary to enroll more day students. While the province is investing money in building student apartments, prefectures, cities and counties are encouraged and supported to build student apartments where universities and colleges are located for day students from their areas. Like a hen laying eggs, old schools should set up branches and outside education centers. The universities and colleges should serve the rural township enterprises and specialized households and run specialized classes for paying peasants. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop higher education for adults. All universities and colleges should create conditions to set up correspondence and evening college courses. Branches of television universities should be set up in prefectures and cities and gradually extended to counties. A self-study higher education guidance center should be established at the provincial level, and examinations for the self-taught should be expanded gradually to include more specialized fields and to add the secondary vocational school level. Institutions of higher education should set up departments for continued education.

2. It is necessary to strengthen and develop economic management specialties to train large numbers of socialist economic management cadres. Industrial, agricultural, financial and economic schools should add economic management specialties. Those already have should expand their enrollment capacities.

3. It is necessary to have a clearly defined guiding ideology for running schools and train people of the "creative" type with a pioneering spirit. The old educational ideas and teaching system should be reformed, and further studies should be made to set new standards and new demands for training talented people. The credit system and the major and minor subject system should be implemented step by step. Required courses should be reduced, and elective courses should be increased. It is necessary to simplify the contents of teaching, reform teaching and examination methods and open "second classrooms" to temper the students' abilities. It is necessary to teach students according to their aptitude, cultivate the best for the professions and implement an elimination system on a trial basis.

4. It is necessary to streamline administration, institute decentralization and do a good job in reforming the school management system. The provincial authorities should focus their attention mainly on principles and policies, planning and programming, standards and quality. Decentralization has two main aspects. One is on personnel. The provincial authorities should only control leading cadres at the university and college level, and all other personnel should be placed under the control of the schools. Leading cadres should have definite terms of office, generally 4 years. Within its authorized personnel structure, a school should have the power to hire teachers, make separate arrangements with regard to excessive and incompetent personnel and hire workers under a contract system within its labor quota. The other aspect of decentralization is financial. Beginning from 1985, a system of "overall quotas plus special items" will be implemented, under which schools will assume full responsibility for their own financial management. They will receive no additional fund if they overspend, but will keep what they can save. Of funds earned by the schools themselves, 50-60 percent will be used to increase teaching equipment, 20 percent will be used for collective welfare of teachers, staff members and workers, and 20-30 percent will be used for rewards and job subsidies. The schools will have greater authority in controlling their capital construction projects. The provincial government will only approve the schools' designs and overall plans, their total annual capital construction investments and annual construction projects and check up on results of investments. Within the total amount of investment, the schools have the right to make their own designs and handle construction on their own. The schools will decide on the use of surplus funds and have the right to regulate investment projects.

5. It is necessary to establish combined institutions of teaching, research and production. The forms of social services of institutions of higher education should expand from transfer of single items of technology and technical consultation to all-round cooperation including assistance on imported items, training, joint operations and common development. At present, services should be focused on using the intellectual strength of the institutions of higher education to actively support the opening of Qingdao and Yantai to the outside world and to support the construction at Yantai University and Qingdao University.

6: It is necessary to step up building a third echelon of teachers. Various forms of training should be provided for young teachers to attain the level of postgraduates working for a master's degree, including postgraduate classes, advanced study classes for assistants, entrusting other institutions to run postgraduate classes, and so forth.

12802

CSO: 4005/384

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN RAISES 55 MILLION YUAN FOR IMPROVING SCHOOL FACILITIES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 2

[By staff reporter Sun Zengfu [1327 1073 4395]]

[Text] Henan Province, proceeding from the actual conditions in the province, has widely mobilized the social forces to raise money for schools and has achieved initial successes. From 1978 to 1983, investments in school buildings and desks and stools for middle and primary schools in the province totalled 800 million yuan, of which 550 million yuan was raised by rural collectives and masses. New school buildings have a total floor space of 8.74 million square meters; 5.5 million square meters of old buildings are reconstructed; and the area of dangerous buildings has dropped from 33 percent to 8.3 percent. There are now wood desks and stools for 90 percent of middle school students and 57 percent of primary school students in the province.

The great upsurge in fund-raising originated mainly from the enthusiasm of the peasants to promote education. From their production practice, the peasants came to understand that to get rich they must rely on science and technology and must be willing to spend money for education.

In economically better off areas, the campaign is aimed at raising more money for better and completely equipped schools. More than 400 villages have each raised over 100,000 yuan. In Gongxian, Wenxian, Huixian and Shenqui counties, a number of villages have raised several hundred thousand yuan each. The school buildings are basically one-story brick-and-wood structures or mixed structures of two or more stories of good quality. The Mengzhuang Township in Huixian County invested more than 1 million yuan in a new middle school. The school building consists of 24 classrooms, 6 lounges and 6 toilets. The rooms are bright and spacious with new desks and stools, terrazzo floors and heating equipment. The schools are equipped with everything one expects to find. The Dengxian County People's Government rules that full-time middle and primary schools should generally have classrooms, living quarters, offices, dining rooms, toilets, instrument rooms, laboratories, audio-visual rooms, libraries, reading rooms, wood desks and stools, sports grounds and facilities, fairly good lighting equipment, surrounding walls, gates, wells, flower beds, tree nurseries and shade trees.

The great changes that have taken place in a few years could not have happened without the personal attention to education by the leadership at various levels. Zhang Wenyun [1728 2429 7301], secretary of the Zhoukou Prefectural Party Committee, held many discussion meetings to solicit opinions on running schools and went to every county to do propaganda and mobilize the masses. On one occasion, he was distressed to see the dilapidated conditions of the Piying Township school in Xinhua County. When the township party committee secretary reported that a good wheat harvest had been reaped, he seriously asked: "How is your school doing?" This enabled the township party committee to see where it had fallen behind in work, and before long the school changed its backward outlook. Owing to attention of the leadership, a mass campaign to promote education is surging forward in every county and township of this agricultural region that was often flooded by the Huanghe River in the past. In 1983, a total of 32.84 million yuan was raised, and dangerous buildings dropped from 18 percent to 4 percent of total floor space. This year has seen the realization of "no dangerous building in any school, classroom for every class, and desk and stool for every student!"

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CSO: 4005/384

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN UNIVERSITY INTRODUCES REFORM MEASURES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Ai Feng [5337 0023]: "Notes on a Visit to Shenzhen University"]

[Text] As everyone knows, Shenzhen University introduced several daring reform measures: issuing only scholarships to students, no grants-in-aid; organizing the students in the work-study program and encouraging them to be self-supporting; no job guarantee to graduates, only recommendations to units needing personnel.

What is the guiding ideology of these measures? The leaders, teachers and ideological-political workers of the school provided me the following rationales:

"The iron rice bowl, large-pot rice and egalitarianism are the obstacles to economic reform, yet our existing educational system teach the students these practices. Admission to colleges gives one an iron rice bowl; the grants-in-aid follow the form of the large-pot rice; all graduates receive administration grade 22."

These practices easily lead to two consequences: First, once getting hold of an iron rice bowl, a person loses his drive to study assiduously. Second, if the iron rice bowl is lost for any reason, a person feels that all is lost and may do deeds of serious consequences."

"If our education is not reformed along with the economic reform, the students will find us inconsistent in words and acts, and education will lose its persuasiveness."

"We cannot send students accustomed to the large-pot rice practice to society. We must start to eliminate this practice in the schools which train personnel."

One should say that these rationales are profound.

The specific methods of the school are as follows: Scholarships are divided into 3 classes, 50 yuan per month for Class 1, 30 yuan per month

for Class 2, and single-item award for Class 3, averaging 20 yuan per month. About 40 percent of the students receive scholarships. The work-study program mainly involves service work in the school's dining rooms, guest house and stores and also includes sanitation work, sorting books and publications, and school construction work, as well as certain outside contract jobs. The sanitation and cleaning work of the three classroom buildings, for instance, is contracted to 20-plus students organized by Xu Huaixin [6079 2037 2450], a student. The school pays compensation for work of a certain standard. I specially inspected the corridors and toilets and found the cleaning work fairly good, surpassing the level of colleges in general and even some organs. With his scholarship of 50 yuan and earnings of 30 yuan, Xu Huaixin receives a monthly income of 80 yuan. Of course, he is "exceptional," and most of the students are not of this level.

What are the results of the practice? The answers were collected from many sides.

Instead of applying for grants, the students who used to complain about financial difficulties take the initiative to seek work.

The conclusion reached from such instances is that the work-study program cultivates the students' "independent" spirit, and that "distribution according to labor" makes them strive harder for improvement than the "big rice pot" practice.

A finance student was given the "order" to prepare to build an experimental bank. She was at the time utterly ignorant of the proposed project. However, after one summer vacation, she discussed with the school leaders her conceptions of the bank, and the latter could not understand all of the technical terms in her conversation. It turned out that she spent her vacation earnestly studying books on the subject. The conclusion reached from instances like this is that the work-study program trains the students in creative thinking and helps overcome the situation of "high grades but low ability."

What are the students' reactions? I interviewed a student of the industrial economics department. Once the chief of the laundry plant and presently manager of the guest house dining room, he can be considered a "representative figure" in this aspect. While endorsing the advantages of the work-study program, he finds that there are some drawbacks: First, a student in the program is too busy and has little time to study, especially when in the upper classes. Next, job opportunities are scarce, and some students are still unable to find suitable work. "What is the attitude of the students on the work-study program?" I asked. "There are more students in support of it. But we must not brag, as if we all made a fortune," he replied.

His view also deserves attention. As shown by practice, it is rather difficult to eliminate the "big rice pot" practice, and even more difficult in the schools. The problems arising after its elimination often become the grounds for restoring the former state of "peace." From proposing to beginning its "elimination" and thence to completion, the university probably has yet to travel a fairly long way.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

UNIVERSITY REFORMS STUDENT RECRUITMENT SYSTEM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Jiang Hanzhen [5592 3211 4631]: "Huanan Teachers University Reforms Student Recruitment System"]

[Text] During the college entrance tests in 1984, Lin Jinxiang [2651 6930 4382], a householder specializing in growing mushrooms in Guangdong's Qujiang county, went to the unit concerned and requested to finance a college student who would work for him upon graduation. He Yongchao [0149 3057 6389] a student in Guangzhou, received 397 points in his advanced tests. By agreement, he signed a "contract" with Lin Jinxiang, and was subsequently accepted by the biology department of the Huanan Teachers University. He is a day student. According to contract stipulations, Lin Jinxiang will pay 5,200 yuan in 4 years to the school for his training.

In the recent 3 years in Guangdong, the ratio between the number of college students needed and that which can be assigned by the state is 5.4 to 1. The shortage is fairly large, especially competent middle school teachers. Currently, more than half of the middle school teachers in the province have no college background. How should this conflict be solved? The Huanan Teachers University feels that depending on the state to make allocations and start new schools will not work and that tapping the potentials of schools of higher learning and raising money from units wishing to fund training are an effective means.

Beginning in 1983, the university began to initiate a reform of the recruitment system. Under the premise of completing the compulsory recruitment plan of the state, it trial introduced the system of contract training and accepted the requests of various local units (including collective enterprises and individual entrepreneurs) to train, on their behalf, teachers and other specialized personnel of all types. In the past two years, they signed training contracts with units in 44 counties and cities in the province and others in 9 provinces (regions) throughout the country. Today, the university has an enrollment of 10,000, and its full-time students in 1984 numbered 7,258, exactly double that of 1982. In addition, it had 6,085 correspondence and night students, also doubling the number in 2 years. It was equivalent to making one university into two in 2 years.

The university's trial reform of the recruitment system has the full support of the hiring units. Most of the counties and cities signing contracts with it are located in areas where education is fairly backward. Among the 769 senior middle school teachers of the 49 middle schools in the 54 farms of the Hainan Island agricultural reclamation bureau, only 11 percent have a college background. In view of the poor quality of teachers, the workers, concerned over their children's future, do not feel settled in their work. Currently, the Huanan Teachers University is training teachers for the island, thereby solving a major difficulty for the agricultural reclamation bureau.

In the past 2 years, the university admitted a total of 2,292 regular college and specialized contract students. These students had all taken the unified examinations and were admitted according to the grade lines set by the province for student admission. Their grade lines upon admission averaged two or three grade sections below those of students admitted under the plans of the school. The school adopted a series of measures, such as assigning teachers for remedial classes and dividing the students into sections to teach. After more than a year of studying, the test results of most contract students approached those of students admitted according to plan.

The school has gained definite economic benefits in training personnel for the hiring units. It received 5 million yuan from 1983 to the first half of 1984 for contract training of students. The revenue greatly eased the conflict between shortage of funds and the development of the school. With the funds raised by itself, the school built 13,272 square meters of school buildings and satisfied the lodging needs of not only some contract students, but also the growing number of students admitted according to plan. It also set up off-campus teaching stations for the party and league schools of Guangzhou city to train party and government cadres. It sends teachers to the teaching stations, thereby eliminating the need to take up space in the school buildings. The units concerned praise the school as a "university without a fence."

Previously, "lecturers do not lecture; professors do not teach." The university had many idle personnel. With the large enrollment, the work volume of the teachers has greatly increased. The ratio between the number of teachers and that of full-time students prior to the reform was 1 to 3.5, but it has changed to 1 to 6.8 this semester. With more students, the teachers have to work harder. According to the principle of more work and more pay, the school pays a certain amount of lecturing fees for the additional work. Some middle-aged teachers remarked: "After remaining idle for so long during the 10-year turmoil, today we can properly make some accomplishment. Even though the work load has increased, the number of weekly periods per teacher is still much smaller than abroad. We like to do even more work!"

[Editorial Postscript] Writing contracts on pieces of paper to train students on behalf of others has doubled Huanan Teachers University's enrollment in 2 years. It enlightens one's mind and broadens one's vision.

When mentioning the excessively low ratio between the number of teachers and students in many of China's universities, people always vociferously advocate large enrollments, but fall silent when the difficulties of building space and funds are brought up. The problem is that we are unable to leap out of the convention that the state undertakes everything. Today, the Huanan Teachers University has a new way: Bring out the enthusiasm of the hiring units. We train personnel for you and you pay the cost. With both sides willing, a bargain is struck and a good deed done.

Let us talk about the school first: It used to rely on the state for money and had a hard time. Today, receiving compensation for training, it has acquired a new source of revenue. With more money on hand, it has the initiative.

Take teachers next: Previously, teaching did not give them "enough to eat" and "lecturers did not lecture and professors did not teach." It was not their fault. Now that there is ample scope for their abilities, they work more and earn more.

We now talk about the hiring units: In the past, they had no way to find personnel. Even with money, they were not in a position to start a university. The system of contract training makes it possible for them to obtain the personnel needed by them, and they are willing to spend some money.

That the students are benefited needs no mention. With the opportunity to go to college and the "contract rice bowl" ahead, they study harder.

We say that the system is good, because several sides are benefited, and ultimately the four modernizations, the state and the people are benefited. Killing several birds with one stone, it is well worthwhile!

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CSO: 4005/374

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI HOLDS DIRDAT ELECTIONS IN THREE CITIES, COUNTY UNITS

HK081321 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The second direct election of governments at the county and township levels have successfully been completed in the province. New power organs at the county and township levels have been elected.

In accordance with the decision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, direct elections have been carried out in three cities which are directly under the provincial authorities and have no district under them, and in 92 county-level units. The vast number of voters treasured their democratic rights and elected good leaders according to their own desire.

By the end of last December, a total of 266,235 people's deputies at the county and township levels have been elected. The average age of the newly elected people's deputies is lower than that of their predecessors, and their quality has been upgraded generally. There are no illiterate persons among the people's deputies at the county level.

The cultural level of the members of the newly elected county-level people's congress Standing Committees and people's governments has been upgraded and their average age has been greatly dropped. The leading members of the county-level government meet the four requirements for cadres, and a fairly reasonable cultural and organizational structure has initially been formed in county-level governments. The average age of county heads, deputy heads and district deputy heads in cities is 42.4. Of them, 69.8 percent have reached the cultural level of a college student.

CSO: 4005/515

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI SECRETARY, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND WUHAN FORUM

HK150505 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government held a forum at (Hongshan) Hotel, Wuchang, on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs.

At the forum, both local and military leading comrades happily got together and celebrated the Spring Festival. They also talked about the friendly relations between the army and the government, and between the army and the people. Therefore, the forum was filled with a delighted atmosphere, and was a scene of large-scale unification.

The forum was presided over by Shen Yinluo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee. Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Zhou Shizhong, commander of the Wuhan Military Region, respectively spoke at the forum.

The forum was attended by leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial Government and the provincial CPPCC, such as Guan Guangfu, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Li Erzhong, Liu Huinong, (Wang Shucheng), (Wang Haishan), (Liu Jing), (Lu Wenyuan), (Yang Qing), Han Ningfu, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, Lin Shaonan, Tian Ying, Liang Shufen, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Libin, Liu Jisun, Deng Ken, Chen Ming, Li Wei, Shi Zirong, and Tao Yang.

Also present were leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in the province, including Zhou Shizhong, Li Guangjun, Zhang Wannian, Hou Runtao, Ren Rong, Wang Zhan, Tang Jiao, Wang Chun, (Li Huamin), (Shi Tongzhong), (Wang Xin), (Zhang Fuyu), (Cui Dianying), (Wang Chengming), (Jiang Tao), (Zhang Shicheng), (Zhang Shukun) and Ma Zhaokun from the Wuhan Military Region; Kong Qingde, former deputy commander; Wu Jiyuan, Kang Xinghuo, (Shen Zidan), (Wu Changyou), (Zhang Rui'al) and (Shi Tongrui) from the air force of the Wuhan PLA Units; (Li Lianghui) and (Li Banghui) from the airborne forces; Wang Hengyi, Zhou Huanzhong, Wang Shen, (Qu Guangzhao), (Bu Yunnan), and (Liu Si) from the provincial military district.

The forum was also attended by leading comrades of military academies in Wuhan, such as (Wang Jingyi), (Chen Mai), (Deng Pei), (Guo Zhengting), (Zhang Kanju), (Tao Jingfu) and (Zhang Xiangzhe); and (Zhang Shiqing), (Liu Lin) and (Wang Xuezhi) of the provincial armed police force.

Also present were Zhang Caiqian, Xia Shihou, and Lin Weixian, members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission who had arrived in Wuhan.

CSO: 4005/515

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL TEA PARTY

HK160910 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] This morning, the provincial CPC committee and the Provincial People's Government held a tea party in the Guangdong Yingbin House to greet the Spring Festival. The responsible persons of all democratic parties and the representatives of other well-known personages and of the departments of science and technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture, and the press and publications in our province, totaling over 400 people, were invited to attend. Also attending the tea party were Liu Tianfu and Li Jianzhen, members of the Central Advisory Commission who were in Guangzhou; Lin Ruo and Xie Fei, secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Kou Qingyan, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee; Luo Tian, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Liang Weilin, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The tea party was presided over by Vice Governor Yang Li. Liu Tianfu and Li Jianzhen, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and representatives of various circles, respectively, spoke at the party.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Comrade Lin Ruo extended lofty respects for their hard work and offered fervent congratulations upon their contributions over the past year. Comrade Lin Ruo said, at present, the current good situation of our province is not only expressed in the achievements in the development of industrial and agricultural production but, what is more important, is that the tendency toward a continuous development has been formed. We must treasure and develop this good tendency and must strive for better results. Comrade Lin Ruo hoped personages of various circles would devote their intelligence and wisdom in all spheres, would scale new heights, and would create new achievements to push forward the development of the building of the two civilizations in our province.

CSO: 4005/515

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEWSLETTER PROFILES PLA'S WORK ON HAINAN ISLAND

OW171430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 16 Feb 85

["Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Feng Yinglong, Lin Ning, and Liu Nanchang, entitled: "The Three Armed Services in Hainan Work Hard With One Heart"]

[Excerpts] Haikou, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Hainan Island, the second largest island of the motherland, has entered a stage of large-scale development and construction. The PLA Armed Forces of the Army, Navy and Air Force have also entered a new stage in defending and building this treasure island.

Hainan Island is the dearly beloved son of the motherland in China's tropical temperate zone. It is imbued with rich material resources.

On the eve of the 1983 Spring Festival, sea breezes fluttered, while the smell of coconuts permeated the island. Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, came to China's remote areas--Hainan Island. He mounted the sea observation pavilion of the East China Sea to look at the beautiful scenery of Hainan Island. He said: The PLA units stationed in Hainan Island are heroic PLA units. All of them have come to this remote area of the motherland from all parts of the country and scored remarkable achievements in defending and building the island. Now, your task is to vie with one another in working harder than ever before to make this treasure island of the motherland even more magnificent and glorious.

At the armymen-civilian discussion meeting held during the Spring Festival, Hu Yaobang presented the armymen and civilians to Hainan Island a Spring Festival couplet which said: "We come to this remote area from all parts of the country; all of us, male and female, and young and old, work hard with one heart and one mind to turn heaven and earth upside down."

Prior to this, Premier Zhao Ziyang also went to Hainan Island on an inspection tour, offering many important opinions on the development of Hainan Island with joint efforts by armymen and civilians.

Not long ago, the party Central Committee and the State Council issued documents to the departments and units under their administration on accelerating the building of Hainan Island, explicitly pointing out that the party, government, and army organs on Hainan Island must unite as one in their struggle to bring about tremendous changes in the economic outlook of the treasure island.

The call issued by the party central authorities has greatly encouraged the tens of thousands of armymen stationed in the island. Various units at and above the regimental level immediately set up leading organs in support of the development of this treasure island. They had mobilized the armymen and the equipment to organize many shock brigades to take the initiative to work in various construction sites to serve the local projects.

Hainan Island is an isolated island. To improve transportation conditions and create a fine environment for investments became a pressing task in developing this treasure island. The army's air force units stationed in the island accepted the assignment to expand the Haikou Airport.

The Haikou airfield was originally built for take-off and landing by medium-sized and small aircraft. After its expansion, it would be able to accommodate large aircraft and open up airline services from Haikou to Hong Kong and other places in Southeast Asia. This was a major engineering project with high standards and a narrow time limit to complete the project. The project called for more than 80,000 truck-loads of concrete.

Shi Yunsheng, commander of the army's air force units stationed on the island, signed a written pledge placing himself liable to punishment by military law in case of infraction. He pledged to "work hard to complete the construction of the main runway of the airfield within a period of 50 days and ensure the resumption of the air traffic prior to the 1985 Spring Festival." All the commander and fighters of the units together with civilian workers started work on the airfield on 10 November 1984.

The main runway was being extended with the pouring of over 1,000 cubic meters of concrete per day. The task was fulfilled 3 days ahead of schedule with its standards exceeding those specified by the state. Air traffic was resumed at the Haikou Airport on 8 February 1985.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN REGION LEADERS VISIT RETIRED CADRES

HK150905 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] From 11 to 13 February, Yao Wenxu, secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC committee; Lin Taosen, member of the regional CPC committee Standing Committee and director of the Organization Department; and responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, the Hainan Veteran Cadre Bureau, and the Hainan Personnel Bureau respectively went to the Hainan People's Hospital, the Hainan Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, the Hainan Anmin Hospital, the Hainan (Xiuyi) Hospital, the Hainan Cadres' Sanatorium, and the Hainan Cadres' rest home to pay cordial comfort visit to retired veteran cadres.

Yesterday morning, leading comrades, including Yao Wenxu and Lin Taosen, went to the Hainan People's Hospital to pay cordial comfort visits to veteran cadres in the hospital and earnestly talked with them to understand their health situation and to encourage them to struggle against their illness so that they can recover at an early date. The former wished the latter a happy Spring Festival. The leading comrades of the regional CPC committee also held a forum with responsible persons and medical workers of the hospital to understand the medical workers' working situation and to encourage them to keep improving their profession and to contribute toward our country's medical cause.

Yesterday morning, leading comrades, including Yao Wenxu and Lin Taosen, also went to the Hainan Cadres' Rest Home to cordially hold a forum with veteran cadres. Comrade Yao Wenxu said: Spring Festival will approach soon. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and the regional government, I wish all retired veteran cadres a Happy New Year in advance and wish our veteran comrades good health and a happy Spring Festival. After that, Comrade Yao Wenxu talked about his impressions from his recent visits to Hawaii of the United States of America. He said: The natural conditions of Hainan are similar to those of Hawaii. Certain natural conditions are better than those of Hawaii. The CPC Central Committee has now given us preferential policies. So long as our Hainan people make concerted efforts, Hainan can be built well. Comrade Yao Wenxu hoped: While spending their remaining years in happiness, retired veteran cadres will devote their remaining enthusiasm and energy to the exploitation and building of Hainan. At the forum, many retired veteran cadres spoke, thanking the party and the government for their cordial concern.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS PARTY WITH TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS

HK141354 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Yesterday morning provincial and Zhengzhou City party, government, and army leaders Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, Ye Renshou, Duan Zhongsan, (Cai Ming), and (Liu Yi) met with 300 representatives of Taiwan compatriots, family members of Taiwan compatriots, and personnel who revolted and crossed over from the KMT at Zhongzhou Guesthouse for a Spring Festival tea party.

Comrade Liu Jie delivered an enthusiastic speech. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial military region, he extended season's greetings and best regards to all the participating comrades, all Taiwan compatriots, family members of those who have gone to Taiwan, and personnel who revolted and crossed over from the KMT. Through them, he extended greetings to compatriots of Henan origin in Taiwan and abroad.

In his speech, Liu Jie fully affirmed the efforts made by Taiwan compatriots and family members of Taiwan compatriots over the past year. He hoped that they will give full play to their wisdom and ability in the new year to do well in bringing in funds and advanced technology from foreign countries and Taiwan, in developing economic combinations and professional production at home, and in strengthening extensive ties with Taiwan and foreign countries, so as to deepen mutual understanding, to further friendship, and to promote the reunification of the motherland.

(Zhang Yixin), (Chen Qiubei), (Zhou Huazhi), (Liu Binji), (Guo Yunlai), and (Li Yunchang), representatives of the Taiwan compatriots and the family members of Taiwan compatriots, successively delivered speeches.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY--On the morning of 15 February, the Henan Provincial CPPCC and the united front department of the provincial CPC committee held a grand Spring Festival tea party in the provincial CPPCC hall. Present were leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the province Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, Yao Xia, Han Jingcao, Song Yuxi, Wu Shaokui, Guo Peijun, Fan Lian, Hu Tingji, Zhang Baiyuan, Dong Mingsheng, Ye Renshou, Hao Fuhong, Liu Xicheng, Zuo Mingsheng, (Duan Zhongsan), and (Ding Zhenyu). Song Yuxi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and director of the United Front Department of the provincial CPC committee, presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie and CPPCC Chairman Wang Huayun made speeches. [Excerpt] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 85]

HOSPITALIZED AGED CADRES VISITED--In the afternoon of 17 February, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, He Zhukang, Zhao Di, Zhang Zhigang, Qin Kecai, Ji Hanxing, and (Wu Jiyun), went to the No 1 Hospital attached to Henan Medical University of the Provincial People's Hospital. They expressed sympathy and solicitude for the hospitalized aged cadres at the aged cadres' ward. Liu Jie and other leading comrades talked with them in their rooms about their conditions, treatment, livelihood and so on. The leaders asked them to put their hearts at ease while recuperating at the hospital, and wished them a speedy recovery. Furthermore, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government conveyed greetings to the medical workers who have stood fast at their posts round the clock and have earnestly served the aged comrades. They encouraged the workers to make new contributions in the medical work. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 85]

HUBEI NATIONALITY FORUM--All localities in our province have carried out nationality and religious work vigorously and well. Last year the whole province disseminated and implemented the law on regional national autonomy, set up two Tujia autonomous counties--Wufeng and Changyang--opened a large number of national key temples and churches, consolidated and expanded the patriotic and political alliance with religious circles, and further aroused the enthusiasm of personages of minority nationalities and religious circles for building socialism. At the provincial forum on nationality and religious work which concluded the day before yesterday, Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: Nationality and religious work are an important component part of work of the party's united front and can play an active part in the four modernizations. We must help minority nationalities develop the economy and must lead personages of the religious circles to carry out various

kinds of social public welfare work so as to enable nationality and religious work to serve the fulfillment of the general aim and general task of the party. He emphasized: In the future we must further eliminate leftist ideological influence, must seriously implement the party's policies toward nationalities and religions, and must strive to create a new situation in nationality and religious work in our province. [Text] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85]

HUBEI LEADER ATTENDS GATHERING--Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPPCC and the United Front Department of the provincial CPC committee gave a Spring Festival tea party for people of all circles in the Hongshan Hall in Wuchang. Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Vice Governor Tian Ying; and Wuhan Mayor Wu Guangzheng extended Spring Festival greetings at the party. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 85]

HUNAN PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT CHIEFS--A provincial conference of heads of prefec-tural and city CPC committee propaganda departments and of responsible persons of departments and bureaus on the provincial propaganda front, held from 7 to 13 February, stressed that in order to further create a new situation in the province's propaganda work, it is necessary to straighten out the ideological line, have a clear idea on the fundamental program, uphold the principle of enlightening people, practice an open working method, and boldly promote new people. The meeting held: In the new period, we must inherit and carry forward the party's good traditions in propaganda work and serve the people whole-heartedly. We must hand over to the masses the party's policy of enriching the people. We must publicize the situation and development prospects for the province's economy and the major economic measures adopted by the provincial CPC committee and government to invigorate Hunan's economy, and encourage people to carry out reforms of the economic structure and strive to achieve 1 year ahead of schedule the first doubling of the province's industrial and agricultural output value. We must also enthusiastically provide as much service as possible to help the masses get rich. Thus the prospects for propaganda work will become better and better, and this work will be welcomed by the masses. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 19 Feb 85]

HUNAN GREETINGS TO SCHOOLTEACHERS--Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and people's government visited various schools today to extend festival greetings to schoolteachers. Taking part in this activity were Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, and Liu Zheng, secretaries; Wang Xiangtian and Yin Changlin, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Bangzhu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor; and Liu Yanan, adviser to the provincial government. [Excerpt] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85]

HUNAN LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--The provincial association for promoting economic development in old revolutionary bases held its first board meeting today. Zhou Li, member of the Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the board of the association, said: During the years of revolutionary war, the old revolutionary bases made major contributions to the victory of the Chinese

revolution. We must develop these old bases as quickly as possible, build them up, and get them rich as soon as possible. Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Mao Zhiyong, secretary Xiong Qingquan, and Vice Governor Chen Bangzhu spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85]

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE--On the eve of the Spring Festival, Governor Liang Lingguang said after hearing a report from the provincial personnel bureau: Political and economic rewards will be given to native Guangdong experts, scholars, specialists, and technicians working outside the province who make contributions to the construction of their native province. Their names will be carved on memorials. Liang Lingguang said: Talent is the key to economic development, scientific and technical progress, and social advance. Guangdong does have talented people, but nowhere near enough. He expressed sincere hopes that experts, scholars, well-known figures, specialists, and technicians who are natives of Guangdong or regard Guangdong as their second home will contribute their skills to the four modernizations in Guangdong. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Feb 85]

GUANGXI SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKERS--On the morning of 15 February, the Guangxi Federation of Social Science Associations and the Guangxi Social Science Institute jointly held a spring gathering of social science workers in the hall of the Mingyuan Restaurant. Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee Qiao Xiaoguang, Jin Baosheng, Hou Depeng, and Ou Jiwen attended the gathering. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang made a speech. He said: The economic situation in our region is now developing in a good direction. So long as we implement the central principles and policies, the situation will become better and better. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/515

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING MILITARY REGION COMBATS BUREAUCRATISM

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Shi Jingban [0670 2529 3803]: "Consciously Treat the Political Disease of Bureaucratism--a Few Revelations From Checkups on Bureaucratism"]

[Text] Thoroughly investigating and getting rid of seriously existing bureaucratism--this is an important task of party consolidation and an important part of implementation of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee. Following the party Central Committee's decision on party consolidation and the guidelines of a series of instructions from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation and the Central Military Commission since the beginning of the party consolidation, the Kunming Military Region has thoroughly investigated problems of bureaucratism in organs of the military region, summed up experiences and lessons, adopted improvement measures and achieved remarkable results. From investigation of the bureaucratic problems and study of the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee, we have come to understand that to consciously treat the political disease of bureaucratism, we must solve the following problems.

First, it is necessary to fully understand the serious harmfulness of bureaucracy. This is the basis for strengthening our consciousness in treating the political disease of bureaucracy. In the beginning, some comrades did not pay much attention to the investigation of bureaucratic problems, and the investigation made slow progress, even came to a halt because of resistance. One important reason was that these comrades regarded bureaucracy only as a common problem of working style and method and failed to see that bureaucracy is fundamentally opposed to the party's character and line and that it is a widespread problem in the political life of the party and state. As a result, they tolerated the existence of bureaucratism and were not bothered by the harms done by it. For example, some comrades felt that unlike graft, embezzlement and using one's power to seek personal gain, which fatten one's own pocket with public funds or other people's money, bureaucratic mistakes are "excusable." Some comrades with bureaucratic tendencies felt at ease because they committed no "crimes." In view of the situation, we organized all party members to seriously study works of revolutionary teachers and central leading comrades on bureaucratism and, in light of the bureaucratic problems in organs of the

military region, identified the manifestations of bureaucratism, discussed its harmful effects, looked for its root cause, got a clear understanding of its true nature and increased the comrades' consciousness in investigating and dealing with bureaucratism. In the past few years, there were indeed rather serious bureaucratic problems in organs of the military region, not only affecting their work but causing serious economic losses to the state. A host of facts enabled us to understand that bureaucratism was not only widespread in high-level leading organs but causing extremely serious harms to army-building. Just as Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out, bureaucratism can "ruin the country and the people." With increased understanding, the various departments of these organs have basically taken a serious and earnest attitude in dealing with bureaucratic problems. Since the beginning of the party consolidation, all the more serious cases of bureaucratic irresponsibilities exposed by the masses have been investigated and dealt with, and some economic losses have been recovered. The comrades responsible in these bureaucratic cases have been dealt with on the merit of each case. Work in this area has given impetus to the development in depth of party consolidation and rectification of party style as a whole.

Second, it is necessary to change the bureaucratic style of leaders. This is the key to curing the political disease of bureaucratism. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Bureaucratism is a political disease leading organs are most likely to be afflicted with." That is a fact indeed. Judging by the problems exposed and dealt with, a salient manifestation of bureaucratism in organs of the military region is the failure to understand the situation. There are a lot of so-called "darkness under the lamp" problems. Some problems had remained undiscovered for more than 10 years and was only exposed after the party consolidation began. Some departments had no idea about the stock in their own warehouses and blindly ordered more supplies, piling up materials worth millions of yuan, some which have now become useless. Some units have not settled their accounts for more than 20 years. All this shows that unless the leadership and the organs pay attention to their own bureaucratic style and take effective measures to solve the problem, go into the realities and conduct investigation and study, not only is it impossible to solve the "darkness under the lamp" problem, but combating bureaucratism inevitably will become just empty talk. For this reason, the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee clearly points out: "We must end the long-standing practice of leading organs making enterprises and units completely dependent upon them, instead of serving the enterprises and other grassroots units, and eliminate such bureaucratic maladies as organizational overlapping, overstafing, vague delimitation of functions and endless wrangling." This is a scientific conclusion which accurately pinpoints the present problem, and a fundamental measure for us to overcome bureaucracy. in the course of the party consolidation, the Military Region Party Committee took the lead in examining its own bureaucratic problem: In leadership style, it failed to go deep among the masses, but remained above most of the time; in work direction, it issued a lot of general calls, instead of setting an example; in handling instructions from higher levels, it often copied and forwarded the instructions word for word and hardly ever suggested anything new in

light of the actual situation; and in relations with the masses, there were a lot of activities at the higher levels, but little contact with the masses. In view of these problems, the party committee adopted four measures to get rid of bureaucratism--implementing a work system, energetically encouraging the practice of conducting investigations and studies, improving work methods and carrying out reforms and blazing new trails. Led by the Military Region Party Committee, the party committees of the three major departments and other organs also summed up experiences and lessons in light of the bureaucratic problems exposed and dealt with and adopted concrete measures to get rid of bureaucratism. As a result, the work style of the party committees and organs has shown obvious changes for the better.

Third, it is necessary to reform the irrational rules and regulations. This is an important organizational measure to cure the political disease of bureaucratism. From the bureaucratic problems investigated and dealt with, we saw that bureaucratism in leading organs had long remained a problem without solution, and a major reason was its direct relationship with the imperfection and irrationality of our present rules and regulations. The supply department of one of our units signed a contract on purchases of war-preparedness timber with a county forestry bureau and paid the bureau in full in April 1967. More than 10 years had passed, but no timber was delivered, nor was any action taken to get the money back. The case was only exposed during the party consolidation. From cases of this kind, we can see that as far as rules and regulations are concerned, there are three factors contributing to bureaucratism in the leading organs. One is that there is no clearly defined responsibilities for the work of the leading organs. As a result, success is shared by everyone, but failure is the responsibility of the collective. Another is that owing to the long absence of a strict personal responsibility system in leading organs at various levels, everyone is involved in everything. As a result, when something goes wrong, no one is to answer for it, as no one is responsible. A third factor is the lack of a normal system governing promotions and demotions and rewards and punishment of cadres. As a result, it makes no difference if one's performance is good or bad, and everyone has an "iron rice bowl." As the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee points out, "If the state institutions were to directly administer and manage various kinds of enterprises owned by the whole people, it would be very hard to avoid serious subjectivism and bureaucratism." That is absolutely true.

Therefore, to get rid of bureaucratism, it is imperative to reform the irrational rules and regulations. In consolidating the party and rectifying the work style, we carried out a serious investigation and study on some present rules and regulations. In view of the existing problems, we revised the personnel transfer system, financial management system, supply management system, housing system, engineering and construction management system and messages and telegrams management system, adopted measures to guard against bureaucratism by means of the systems and plugged some loopholes.

Fourth, it is necessary to diligently study science and acquire knowledge in general. This is an important condition for curing the political disease of bureaucratism. From the bureaucratic problems investigated and dealt with, we also saw that there is another important reason why our cadres make bureaucratic mistakes, that is, they lack necessary scientific and general knowledge as well as specialized knowledge. In 1981, one of our operational departments, which had no modern farm management knowledge or personnel, made a blind investment and bought modern hog-raising equipment. As a result, the modern hog farm, after a video tape was made of it, has been left unused since its completion. It has now become a pile of "scrap iron" and a serious economic loss. Cases like this profoundly shows that today in the course of the four modernizations drive, despite of our good intentions, we are bound to make bureaucratic mistakes in practical work if we are not equipped with scientific and general knowledge. Therefore, the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee stressed that it is necessary to promote a new generation of cadres and create a mighty contingent of managerial personnel for the socialist economy. It pointed out: "Reform of our economic structure and the development of our national economy badly need a large contingent of managerial and administrative personnel, and especially managers, who are both knowledgeable in modern economics and technology and imbued with a creative, innovative spirit and who are capable of bringing about a new situation in whatever they do." This is not only necessary for us to carry out structural economic reform and achieve the four modernizations, but an indispensable condition for us to get rid of bureaucratism. Since the beginning of the party consolidation, we have regarded helping leading cadres and office cadres acquire scientific and general knowledge as an important measure for getting rid of bureaucratism, and we have adopted many ways, including running "evening college courses" and sponsoring lectures on modern science and technology, to enhance the scientific and cultural level of the leading and office cadres. As of now, organs of the headquarters, political department and logistics department have all set up "evening college courses," and 622 leading and office cadres are attending classes. These comrades took this year's Yunnan Province higher education self-study examination, and they have won qualification certificates for 824 separate subjects.

Fifth, it is necessary to strengthen remolding of world outlook and correct unhealthy tendencies. This is a fundamental way to cure the political disease of bureaucratism. Analyzing the "degenerating bureaucracy," Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "The most fundamental requirement for a cadre and communist is to have revolutionary zeal, vigor and enthusiasm. When revolutionary zeal is on the decline, political degeneration follows." This is an analysis of the fundamental cause of some comrades' bureaucratic mistakes based on their world outlook. The analysis is absolutely correct and realistic. Of the bureaucratic problems exposed and handled by us, a considerable part was caused by the lack of a sense of responsibility to the revolution and unhealthy tendencies in the leadership. In 1980, a unit rebuilt a military classroom. Owing to the irresponsibility of the leadership, the contracted cost was obviously tens of thousands of yuan too high. When the building was completed, it was not checked before acceptance according to the specifications. Despite poor quality in eight areas

including floor, painting, seats, crossbeams, etc., the contracting team was not required to return the money received according to contract terms, but was given a bonus and a silk banner for "quality work." In less than 3 years, the classroom has already undergone three minor repairs, and now it needs to be completely rebuilt, causing serious economic losses. These facts tell us that as a leader, party member and cadre, if we do not have revolutionary devotion and a sense of responsibility and fail to pay attention to remolding our world outlook, we will be infected by unhealthy tendencies like using our power to seek selfish ends and will cause losses to the revolution. In the course of the party consolidation, everyone from standing committee members of the Military Region Party Committee to rank and file party members in various organs regarded strengthening the remolding of world outlook and rectifying the unhealthy tendencies as measures for strengthening party spirit, raising consciousness and fostering the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. The military region's leading comrades took the lead in correcting the practice of buying retired motorcycles at low prices and handled and remedied cases of cadres, fighters, staff members and workers who were irregularly transferred. The various organs also launched activities to return public funds and property. The investigation and handling of problems of using one's power to seek selfish ends has given impetus to the penetrating development of the investigation and handling of bureaucratic problems.

Practice has enabled us to understand that so long as we act conscientiously according to the guidelines of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the Military Commission and, on the basis of the party consolidation and in conjunction with implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee, make conscious and persistent efforts to solve the few important problems which tend to create bureaucratism, the political disease of bureaucratism in the leading organs will be completely cured, and our party style will be fundamentally improved at the same time.

12802
CSO: 4005/385

SOUTHWEST REGION

RESULTS OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION IN KUNMING MILITARY REGION

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by Liu Dean [0491 1795 1344]]

[Text] The party committee and organs of the Kunming Military Region have successfully carried out their party consolidation tasks. At a full session of the enlarged plenary meeting of the Kunming Military Region CPC Committee on 29 November, Xie Zhenhua, secretary of the party committee, made a summing-up report on the party consolidation on behalf of the party committee.

Under the direct leadership of the CPC Central Military Commission and the concrete help and guidance of the central Military Commission's liaison group and through the efforts of the military region's party committee and party organizations of various organs as well as all the party members over the past year, the party consolidation tasks of the party committee and organs of the military region's party committee and party organizations of various organs as well as all the party members over the past year, the party consolidation tasks of the party committee and organs of the military region have now been successfully completed. The party consolidation has produced eight results and accumulated seven experiences. The results are: There is increased understanding of the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and greater consciousness and firmness in maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee; by conducting in-depth education to thoroughly negate the "cultural revolution," the problem of factionalism has been solved rather well; a correct guiding principle has been established for professional work, laying the ideological foundation for reform in various fields; the fine tradition of inner-party political life has been restored, and a good beginning has been made in conducting criticism and self-criticism; by exposing and sternly dealing with those who use their power to seek personal gain, irresponsible bureaucratic practices and other serious problems, remarkable improvement has been made to party style; party leadership has been strengthened and improved after serious efforts were made to solve the major problems within leading bodies at various levels; by seriously examining and dealing with the "three types of persons," party organizations have been purified; and the party consolidation has given impetus to preparedness against war and insured victories in battles defending the Yunnan border.

The experiences gained from the party consolidation are: 1. Studying documents to increase understanding and unify thinking is of utmost importance to the complete success of party consolidation and must be regarded as the central link throughout the entire course of party consolidation. 2. A key link in carrying out party-consolidation tasks is to thoroughly negate the "cultural revolution" and resolutely eliminate factionalism, which are an important part of party consolidation and must be pursued persistently without letting up. 3. Setting high standards, making strict demands, accurately pinpointing the major problems and measuring ourselves by comparison with others--these are important links to insure that party consolidation will not become perfunctory or superficial. 4. An effective measure to increase confidence in the success of the party consolidation is to carry out party consolidation simultaneously with rectification of party style so that party members will frequently see the results. This must be taken as a practical step to improve party style, and serious efforts must be made to produce results. 5. Promoting preparedness against war with party consolidation and testing party consolidation with preparedness against war--this is an important expression of the Kunming Military Region in carrying on party consolidation and preparedness against war at the same time without neglecting either. It must be taken as a clear-cut guiding principle and implemented with concrete actions. 6. Seeking truth from facts and getting rid of "leftist" ways are the party's fine traditions and the basic principle for party consolidation under the new historical conditions, which must be conscientiously implemented. 7. The leadership must take the lead and set an example. This is the key to preventing party consolidation from becoming perfunctory. This must be taken as a critical issue and handled very seriously.

To consolidate and develop the results of the party consolidation, Comrade Xie Zhenhua proposed three measures on behalf the Military Region Party Committee: 1. It is necessary to conscientiously study the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the forum of the Military Commission to further increase our consciousness and determination in maintaining a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee and strengthen the ideological building of the party. It is necessary to clearly understand the necessity and urgency of reforming the economic structure in urban areas and clearly understand the orientation, nature, tasks and basic principles of reform. Through the study, we should unify our thinking along the guidelines of the party Central Committee's decision on reforming the economic structure, subordinate ourselves to the interests of national construction as a whole, closely coordinate our actions with the overall interests and work for the overall interests. At the same time, we should carry out a series of reforms in the army and build a modern, regular revolutionary armed force with Chinese characteristics. 2. It is necessary to further strengthen and improve party leadership, further restore and develop the fine tradition of inner-party political life, implement democratic centralism and enliven inner-party democracy. Party committees at various levels should discuss and take care of major issues and should keep closely in touch with the

realities, do a good job in investigation and study and combat the bureaucratic style of work. 3. The reform measures decided on during the party consolidation must be implemented conscientiously. The experience of Yunnan frontier guard units in the defensive counterattack against Vietnamese forces at Laoshan and Zheyinshan should be used in reforming preparedness training, political work, logistic support, army-civilian joint defense and so forth for all units under the military region. Measures should be adopted to insure that all reforms of the army affirmed by the party Central Committee and the Military Commission will be carried out in real earnest. Reforms that can be decided on within our functions and powers must be effectively carried out as soon as possible.

Zhang Zhixiu, deputy secretary of the Kunming Military Region Party Committee, also spoke on how to consolidate and develop the results of the party consolidation. He said that it is necessary to translate the heightened consciousness from the party consolidation into concrete work, really learn from the past lessons, combat unhealthy tendencies and, especially in dealing with those who use their power to seek personal gain and problems of bureaucracy, adopt effective measures to plug up loopholes. It is necessary to continue the education on thoroughly negating the "cultural revolution" and eliminating factionalism and further strengthen party spirit. In accordance with the call by Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun, of the Military Commission, for us to consolidate and develop the results of the party consolidation, we must concentrate on implementation and quickly create a new situation for work in all fields in the Kunming Military Region.

12802

CSO: 4005/383

SOUTHWEST REGION

PARTY MEMBERS' SUPPORT OF REFORM DEMANDED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 84 p 4

[Commentary by Lai Zhaoshu [6351 2600 2885]: "On 'Doing Whatever the Party Says'"]

[Text] The tide of reform is surging ahead irresistibly. Large numbers of members are enthusiastically responding to the party's call, vigorously forging ahead, working hard to develop and becoming pioneers in reform. On the other hand, because of inadequate knowledge of the significance of the goals of reform and because of obstruction by various other selfish ideas and personal considerations, a very few comrades think conservatively and act slowly. They are used to the directives of higher authorities and to the winks of the leadership, take their orders from "red leaders' documents," conform to convention and act overcautiously. They call such behavior by this fine-sounding name: I am doing whatever the party says. "Doing whatever the party says" reflects the narrow and unthinking attitude of those who dare not reform. Hampered as it is by the excuse of selfish interests, their behavior is undesirable.

The will of the party is embodied in the line, the general policy and the specific policy set by the Central Committee. The general policy of reform is that we always proceed realistically and change things comprehensively, systematically and in a determined and orderly way. That is to say, all units and individuals must without exception take reality into account and strictly enforce reform. We now urgently need reform in every area: reform is imperative and cannot be delayed. Since the Central Committee has already sounded the call for essential reform, every party member must respond enthusiastically in his or her actions and cannot merely mouth slogans. The proletarian revolution is an unprecedentedly great undertaking, and each step therein is a unique creation. Hence we must work creatively. If we remain in a rut and take a wait-and-see attitude at any time, even if only for a second, we are deviating from the party's requirements and falling behind the ranks. Here I need to point out that without a doubt, we must earnestly carry out correct directives and "red leaders' documents" from above, but those directives cannot substitute for our own personal initiative. In the course of history, some "red leaders' documents" have not accorded with the requirements of new situations, and so people have waited for new documents to be sent down. But the new documents also emerge out of practice, and before they are

formally sent down, we cannot sit back and wait and see, much less allow the original documents to hamper our initiative. Once we discover that a certain system is obsolete or obstructs the development of our undertakings, we should break through boldly and work hard in practice. Then new solutions that can advance the revolution will appear in our hands. If you accept the party's requirements to the letter in your work, then you are bound to think long and hard about the reform program and actively explore a new, shorter road to our great objective of communism. Only by thinking about reform and acting creatively will you prove that you are a good comrade who "does whatever the party says." I believe that the basic and essential connotation of doing whatever the party says is the following: forging ahead vigorously, exploring constantly and working hard in practice in order to achieve first-class results. Unearned gains, hampered initiative and the understanding and action of a wooden person who is pushed and pulled and who follows the old ways are contrary to the essential connotation of "doing whatever the party says."

Another bad phenomenon is vague generalization in doing whatever the party says. Although some comrades actually do whatever the party says, their standards and efficiency are low. They are satisfied with mediocrity, and their work is prosaic. If they do not do their best to create spiritual and material wealth for the nation, they merely make halfhearted efforts. There are many undertakings that need only hard work and better performance in order to attain the highest standard, but some comrades fear the extra exertion and sweat and will not work hard. Hence those undertakings do not go far. "Vague generalization in doing whatever the party says" similarly runs counter to the essence of "doing whatever the party says" and is incompatible with the status of a revolutionary. Because the party member possesses exemplary characteristics that set him or her apart from the common masses, high standards in work and high quality are duties assigned him or her by the party. Mediocre work and vague generalization mean that the party member has lost those exemplary characteristics and is no longer a qualified member. I believe that in doing whatever the party says, the member must work to the best of his or her ability. This is a standard that every member must follow. It demands that every member should take delight in self-sacrifice, not fear difficulties, hardships, setbacks and failures and produce the newest and best results. I think that if every member enthusiastically responds to the Central Committee's call for reform, produces first-class results on the job and has a generous gift for reform, the four modernizations cannot but be achieved ahead of schedule.

12570
CSO: 4005/244

SOUTHWEST REGION

MINORITY NATIONALITY EDUCATION IN YUNNAN DISCUSSED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 7 November, Jiang Quan [3068 3123], Chief of the Education Section of Yunnan Province, reported on his work to the 10th session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Yunnan People's Congress. He said that thanks to the concern and support of party committees and governments at all levels, minority nationality education in Yunnan has developed rather rapidly.

Jiang Quan said that at the end of last year, Yunnan's schools had more than 1.5 million minority nationality students, who accounted for 27.2 percent of the province's student population. The enrollment rate for minority nationality children of school age was 81 percent. Minority nationality education has also made new progress in this year's enrollment of new students in schools of higher learning, with 26.2 percent of those students belonging to minority nationalities. This represents a 7.6-percent increase over 1983. Candidates from 24 minority nationalities have been enrolled. It is especially pleasing that some of this year's new enrollees, whose nationalities originally had a rather poor cultural foundation, have improved fairly well in both quantity and quality.

Jiang Quan said that in the past few years in the development of minority nationality education, we have primarily done the following. First, we have energetically spread primary education in order to lay a firm foundation for growth in nationality education. We have taken appropriate measures for this purpose. In the economic sphere, we have provided special support. In accordance with differences in economic and cultural development among all areas and all nationalities, the "three exemptions" are in effect, and boarding and semi-boarding schools have opened. After seeking the truth from the realities of nationality areas, we have set the goal of universal primary education by the end of the 1980's and have run more kinds of schools at more levels on more scales. In areas such as school location, authorized strength, number of classes, entrance age and administration of student status, requirements have been appropriately relaxed. The relationships between quantity and quality and between key schools and ordinary schools have been correctly handled. Second, we have taken special measures to train minority nationality talent in technical fields at the secondary and higher levels. Since the centralized examination system for entrance into higher education was restored in 1977, Yunnan has always upheld preferential admission for

minority nationality students and lower grades for admission of minority nationality students from remote mountainous regions. Both of these practices are done on an equal basis. Since last year, we have also followed the directive of the Ministry of Education by targeting remote and mountainous nationality areas for recruitment of students for colleges and universities. For counties without enough qualified students, talent from neighboring counties and areas is redistributed, or it does voluntary service. In this way we open a route for talent to take into remote mountainous regions and nationality areas. Third, we have restored and expanded education in nationality languages. Fourth, through schools at all levels and of all kinds and through many other channels, we have gradually established, in preliminary form, a system of nationality education suited to Yunnan's actual conditions. This has been done by dint of years of hard work since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The system consists of three parts: (1) from the county to the provincial level, preschool classes attended primarily by minority nationality children, nationality primary schools, nationality secondary schools, nationality agricultural and vocational schools, nationality teachers schools, nationality cadre schools and nationality colleges; (2) nationality classes at schools at all levels and of all kinds, including full-time ordinary colleges and universities, secondary vocational and technical schools, secondary schools and primary schools; (3) special measures to increase nationality enrollment, and integration with the Han in classes, at schools at all levels and of all kinds. Fifth, for the purpose of training local nationality teachers, we have vigorously brought outside talent into their localities and established a stable corps of qualified teachers. At the end of last year, Yunnan's schools had more than 63,000 instructors and staff members who belonged to minority nationalities.

Finally, Jiang Quan said that although nationality education has made great progress in Yunnan, it still lags behind nationality education in other provinces and municipalities. Moreover, Yunnan's progress in this field has been extremely uneven. Therefore, we still face the major and urgent tasks of strengthening the leadership for progress in nationality education and of developing education in nationality areas as fast as possible. From now on, work in nationality education should focus on making primary education universal, develop secondary education in a planned way, vigorously develop agricultural, vocational and technical education and devote major effort to improving the quality of secondary and primary education. Furthermore, it should continue to take special measures to expand nationality enrollment in colleges, universities and secondary technical schools, so as to train more and better talent from all nationalities, which is needed in the form of middle- and high-level specialists for the four modernizations. Lastly, it should strengthen theoretical research on nationality education, energetically and steadily reform nationality education, develop nationality education more soundly and diligently train talent for opening up the great southwest and for accomplishing the general tasks and goals set by the 12th CPC Congress.

NORTH REGION

INTELLECTUALS ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTIES IN BECOMING CPC MEMBERS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Wang Xuezhen [3769 1331 3791], secretary of the Beijing University CPC Committee: "We Must Take Further Steps To Solve the Problems Intellectuals Face in Joining the Party"]

[Text] In the past few years, we have made progress and achieved successes in recruiting intellectuals in the university as new party members. Since 1979, we have admitted nearly 900 teachers, scientific and technical personnel, students and graduate students into the party. But we must also see that the problem of difficulty for intellectuals to join the party has not been completely solved, but still remains in varying degrees in the university.

One important reason why it is difficult for intellectuals to join the party is that some comrades, who have long been trammelled by "leftist" ideas, fail to understand the place and role of intellectuals in the socialist modernization drive, do not recognize them as a part of the working class and refuse to accept them as our own. We hope that these comrades will seriously study the relevant documents, eliminate the "leftist" influence and properly deal with the questions about the intellectuals' family background, class origin and major social connections as well as their general political and historical problems according to relevant central guidelines. So long as the facts are clear, their personal records are good, and requirements for party members are met, these questions should not prevent them from becoming party members.

Another cause which makes it difficult for intellectuals to join the party is that some party organizations and party members demand perfection on the intellectuals who have basically met the requirements for party members. They do not make concrete analysis of the intellectuals' shortcomings and weaknesses and fail to warmly help them. Instead, they just passively wait and observe, and even after 10 or 20 years of observation they still feel they "do not know for sure" and need to "continue observing." Because they lack a deep understanding of young people of the 1980's, they always regard the college students as far from being mature and do not quite trust them. The fact is, our comrades in the party, including those who have been party members for many years, also have shortcomings of one kind or another, and they also have to go through a process of continued

tempering and improvement according to the requirements for party members after their admission to the party. We should not demand perfection on the intellectuals who have already basically met the requirements for party members. We should only actively recruit them and correct as soon as possible the abnormal situation of keeping them waiting indefinitely outside the party's doors.

Bureaucracy in work and flabbiness and laxity of some party branches are other reasons which cause difficulty for intellectuals to join the party. This problem is more serious in recruiting new party members from among college students and graduate students. Some party branches do not have persons specifically responsible for recruiting new party members, and no one pays any attention to, or takes the trouble to cultivate, students who enthusiastically apply for party membership. As the average age of students becomes younger, the percentage of party members among students becomes smaller. We should pay serious attention to this problem. Many students want to join the party, and comrades doing party work should know how to discover these students, pay attention to them and guide them ideologically. We should develop ways and means of training and education according to the characteristics of young students, instead of preaching in vague and general terms. We should adopt effective measures to step up recruiting new party members from among students so that in 2 or 3 years' time we will have party members in each first and second year class, a party group in each third and fourth year class, and a party branch for classes of each year.

In addition to the above-mentioned reasons, we should also guard against and overcome selfish ideas and personal considerations and the erroneous way of thinking among educated people who tend to look down on each other and even to be jealous of each other's knowledge and abilities in order to avoid their adverse influence on recruiting new party members from among intellectuals. Every party member must proceed from the party's cause and interests and should not close the party's doors to comrades who are qualified to be party members out of selfish considerations.

Recently, the forum on recruiting new party members from intellectuals held by the party Central Committee's Organizational Department pointed out: China's intellectuals are the foremost part of the ranks of the working class on the march toward modern science and knowledge in general, and they are representatives of the advanced productive forces. This is a correct appraisal of the place and role of China's intellectuals. We must profoundly understand that we will not be able to build the party into a strong core of leadership for the socialist modernization drive, unless we strive to resolve the contradiction between the seriously low cultural level of the ranks of party members and the requirements for developing a high level of material and spiritual civilization. Drawing a large number of outstanding intellectuals to the party is an important strategic task in party-building, a task we must not ignore, especially comrades working in schools.

Of course, our stress today on recruiting large numbers of intellectuals into the party does not mean we can neglect the admission of other comrades into the party. We must pay equal attention to recruiting new party members from among people who are not intellectuals and from the logistics departments and factories, particularly among comrades on the production frontline.

In short, we must effectively solve the problem of difficulty for intellectuals to join the party. In recruiting intellectuals for party membership, we must adhere to the requirements for party members and never lower our standards. At the same time, we must work harder to recruit more new party members. We should recruit new party members one by one as soon as conditions are ripe, admit all the teachers, cadres, scientific and technical personnel, graduate students, undergraduate students, workers and comrades doing other work in the university into the party, and really create a new situation in recruiting new party members.

12802
CSO: 4005/383

NORTH REGION

BELIJNG MEETING HELD ON ARMY-GOVERNMENT UNITY

OW161209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1312 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; the municipal people's government; the PLA Army, Navy and Air Force headquarters; and the leading organs of various PLA units stationed in Beijing held an army-government discussion meeting at the Beijing Hall of the Great Hall of the People today. Comrades from both government and military organs freely talked about their achievements in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and in jointly implementing the guidelines laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee during the past year. The comrades from the military organs said: In the past year, the PLA units stationed in Beijing have scored new achievements in learning from the Beijing Municipality to strengthen spiritual and material civilization and to carry out the reform of the economic system, in coordinating with the masses the study of science and culture and training of people that are useful in military fields as well as in the production of goods for civilian use, and in improving their work in all fields. The party and government leaders in Beijing Municipality hailed the PLA units stationed in Beijing for their outstanding contributions made in the past year in building the capital. In the past year, the PLA units had contributed 649,000 work days, mobilized over 30,000 vehicles, and helped transport 127,500 tons of supplies of all types in support of construction in the capital. They also played their role well as shock brigades in developing 50 major engineering and construction projects in the capital.

At the meeting, comrades from both military and government organs expressed their determination to further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in 1985 and to make new contributions toward promoting the two types of civilization in the capital.

CSO: 4005/514

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CONFERENCE OF PARTY SECRETARIES CONCLUDES

HK140347 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Hebei provincial conference of secretaries of prefectoral, city, and county CPC committees concluded on the morning of 10 February, after 8 days in session. Comrade Xing Chongzhi delivered a summation. Comrade Xie Feng presided.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi's report dealt with 10 issues: 1) The goal proposed by the provincial CPC committee of striving to enter the advanced ranks of the whole country this year is the requirement of developments. 2) We must realize the possibility of entering the advanced ranks of the whole country, and also realize how difficult it is. 3) To turn possibility into reality, the cadres at all levels must do their work in a pioneering and practical spirit; 4) It is necessary to stress pioneering and practical spirit in the new situation. 5) Continue to eliminate the spiritual fetters of leftist thinking and old traditions and habits; this is a major condition for possession of pioneering and practical spirit. 6) Eliminate leftist and outdated thinking and provide correct ideological guidance. 7) To be a pioneering and practical person in the new period, it is essential to understand reality as well as theory and closely integrate the two. 8) Seeking truth from facts is the core of a pioneering and practical spirit. 9) To display pioneering and practical spirit, it is necessary to speak and act in a practical way. 10) The departure point and end result of displaying pioneering and practical spirit is to enable the state and the people to get rich as soon as possible.

There are three major tasks facing us this year: 1) to do a good job in party rectification in the prefectoral, city, and county organs; 2) to promote urban and rural reforms in the spirit of the Central Committee decision and Central Document No 1; 3) to continue to readjust the leadership groups at all levels.

CSO: 4005/514

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HEBEI PARTY RECTIFICATION--The provincial CPC committee's group for guiding party rectification held a report meeting on second-stage party rectification from 27 to 30 January. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Wang Zheng, head of the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Commission, listened to the reports. Comrade Xing Chongzhi made a speech. Second-stage party rectification has developed healthily since it started in November. The meeting demanded that all units involved continue to carry out education in totally negating the Cultural Revolution. They must pay particular attention to solving problems of effects of the Cultural Revolution and vestiges of factionalism in the leadership groups. They must seriously implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction and resolutely straighten out the unhealthy trends in the new situation. [Excerpts] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 85]

TIANJIN PARTY MEMBER RECRUITMENT--The party organizations under the higher educational institutions throughout Tianjin Municipality have made marked progress in recruiting party members among students. According to statistics, these institutions recruited more than 1,200 college students into the party in 1984, an increase of two times compared with the 1983 figure. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Jan 85 SK]

TIANJIN DELEGATION VISITS U.S.--An 8-member delegation of the Tianjin Municipal Higher Educational Bureau, led by Tan Shaowen, returned home on 8 December after successfully winding up its visit to the United States. [Excerpt] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 84 p 3 SK]

GERMAN DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--Invited by Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, a 16-member economic delegation from Lower Saxony State of the FRG visited Tianjin on 30 November and 1 December. Vice Mayor Liu Zengkun held a friendly talk with all members of the delegation on the afternoon of 30 November. The delegation also held discussions with units concerned on cooperation in the production of shoes, plastics, medicines, optical instruments, garments, and furniture, and on holding a shoe-making industry exhibition in Tianjin next year. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Dec 85 p 1 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--At the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, an 11-member delegation of Japan's Kobe association for promotion of international trade led by its president arrived in Tianjin on the afternoon of 5 December and had a meeting with Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, in the evening. The purpose of the visit of the Japanese delegation was to ascertain the new situation in Tianjin's opening to the outside world in order to expand its economic and technical cooperation with Tianjin, and to discuss with pertinent departments the holding of an exhibition in Tianjin next year. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

NEI MONGGOL DELEGATION TO JAPAN--At the invitation of the Japanese Private Universities Association, a 10-member regional delegation of university presidents, headed by Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the regional people's government, left Hohhot City for Japan on the evening of 16 January on a good-will tour. During their tour of Japan, the delegation will visit the cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and Nara to get in touch with Japanese personages in educational and scientific and technological circles in order to strengthen mutual understanding. The delegation will also hold discussions with the Japanese private universities association with regard to the possibility of conducting cooperation in these fields and carrying out technical coordination and personnel exchange between universities. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 85 SK]

NEI MONGGOL NEW INTELLECTUAL PARTY-MEMBERS--Party organizations at all levels throughout Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have scored marked achievements in recruiting outstanding intellectuals into the party. As of now, the total number of intellectual party members in the region has reached 67,804 persons, amounting to 28.4 percent of the regional total number of intellectuals in the regions. The proportion of new intellectual party members among the total number of newly recruited party members in the region in 1979 reached 13.7 percent; the proportion in 1981, 28.1 percent; the proportion in 1983, 35.5 percent; and the proportion in the first half of 1984, 53.8 percent. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jan 85 SK]

NEI MONGGOL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL--According to statistics, there are 153 vocational high schools in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. Enrollment in these schools exceeds 40,000 students. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 85 SK]

NEI MONGGOL INTELLECTUAL PARTY MEMBERS--Ulanqab League, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has made great progress in recruiting intellectuals into the party by removing all ideological obstacles since the beginning of 1984. As of the end of November, the league-level organs recruited 98 intellectuals into the party, accounting for 83.7 percent of the total number of new party members recruited by the league-level organs in 1984. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 85 SK]

NEI MONGGOL PARTY MEMBERS--Hohhot, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 7,600 intellectuals in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region were admitted to the Communist Party of China in 1984, accounting for 50 percent of total new party members recruited by the autonomous region last year. Departments of the autonomous region have sternly handled people who boycott the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, or who try to stop intellectuals from joining the party.
[Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0259 GMT 15 Feb 85 OW]

DECREASE IN CRIME RATE--Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Criminal cases in Beijing fell 46.6 percent in 1984 compared with 1983, representing the lowest crime rate in 18 years, Vice-Mayor Feng Mingwei told a news conference here today. Police figures show that 5,825 criminal cases, or 6.2 per 10,000 people, were reported in 1984. Feng noted marked improvement in public order especially downtown, where gang fights, thefts and other offenses had been frequent. The vice-mayor said no criminal case, fire or traffic accident was reported in the Chinese capital (population 9 million) last 1 October, when people celebrated the 35th anniversary of new China. In the past year, the vice-mayor said, over 700 criminals gave themselves up to the police and a number of prisoners confessed other crimes and exposed their accomplices. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 15 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/120

NORTHEAST REGION

PROPER UTILIZATION OF 'NEW INTELLECTUALS' URGED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Li Bin [2621 2430]: "Let's Make Good Use of 'New Intellectuals'"]

[Text] By "new intellectuals," I mean young people in the 1980's. During the "cultural revolution," they were attending primary school. Their low educational standard was due to "tough times." But circumstances changed dramatically after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Industrious and highly motivated, most of these young people gained admission to TV university and part-time university through "double supplementaries." The most outstanding ones have now graduated with excellent grades and obtained diplomas recognized by the state. Hence, the flood of new and young intellectuals that we see around us today.

Right now, the most important thing we must face up to is the lack of concern on the part of the leaders of many units. In many ways, they are prejudiced against the new intellectuals and consider them "underqualified" and incapable of shouldering major tasks. These ideas, plus the outdated seniority system, seriously circumscribe the opportunities available to young intellectuals to make full use of their talents. They cannot but be discouraged if they are not allowed to properly use their skills despite all their struggles to obtain a college education. It takes a large amount of public funds and human resources to train a university graduate, even a graduate from a TV university. Isn't it sheer waste to train a person and then refuse to use his expertise?

12581
CSO: 4005/449

NORTHEAST REGION

YOUNG PEOPLE URGED TO BE RATIONAL, NOT PLEASURE-LOVING

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Zhou Ren [0719 0086]: "The Bickerings between My Tongue and My Stomach"]

[Text] My tongue and my stomach are always at odds with each other. For instance, the former drools with greed at the mere sign of peppery food and tries its best to "import" it. Once the food is "ingested," however, my stomach is sure to lodge a protest by torturing me and making me toss and turn. The stomach favors greasy foods, perhaps as a lubricant for its walls. But what the stomach wants the tongue always tries to keep out as persona non grata.

When I was young, I was always partial to my tongue and tried to satisfy its needs. In recent years, however, I more often side with my stomach and on no account would I make it feel aggrieved. This is because I have gradually realized that my tongue is a hedonist whose only concern is to gratify its own wants. It could not care less about "other people." My stomach, on the other hand, is a rational being. Dutifully it seriously analyzes and digests or rejects, as the case may be, everything that enters it, irrespective of its own likes and dislikes.

Come to think of it, there are other organs in the human body which are at loggerheads with one another, like my tongue and my stomach. Take eyes and "heart", for instance. Let my eyes catch a glimpse of "basic books" in politics and the professions, and they droop with weariness. But show them such books as "Red and Black", and they sparkle. However, the heart yearns for the kind of nutrients which are precisely provided by the "basic books." It finds hot peppery sauces too irritating and hard to digest.

Indeed, young people often let pleasure take precedence over reason. For example, they prefer entertainment to work and learning, consumption to creating and accumulation, sloppiness to discipline, and indulgence to moral regimentation. In the same way that I sided with my tongue against my stomach in my tender years, young people often favor the former against the latter. Although they will in due time come to prefer the latter after suffering some setbacks, in the same way that I slowly learned to support my stomach, I am duty-bound, as "somebody who has been through it all," to remind my young friends that they'd better assert the authority of the "commander-in-chief," the brain, to rein in the little wild horse, like the tongue, and rely on the old ox, such as the stomach. To be able to do so is a sign of maturity.

NORTHEAST REGION

PRACTICAL RESULTS EMPHASIZED BY FACTORY IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] In its party rectification campaign, the Dongan Machinery Factory insisted that the leadership must take the lead, integrate realities and probe deep into documents in order to draw out their spirit. As a result, the factory has succeeded in laying a sound foundation for the comprehensive achievement of party rectification.

As soon as party rectification began, the factory CPC committee detected a "what-is-there-to-rectify" feeling among party members. This prompted it to set an example for the rank and file. Every party committee member analyzed and straightened out his own thinking. In their education discussion sessions, some party members were more superficial than thorough and more partial than fair when they tried to integrate realities. Learning sessions at certain branches even degenerated into idle chatting in which key issues were lost sight of. In his discourse on party spirit and the standards a party member must uphold, Zhang Tigrun [1728 1694 3387], deputy secretary of the party committee, explained at length how a "party member could whole-heartedly serve the people." By integrating his ideas with his work and citing the party constitution, he gave a lively and vivid talk which proved instrumental in overcoming the unhealthy learning atmosphere.

At this factory, not only did party rectification and education proceed according to a strict system, but more important, a positive trend has emerged under which theories become merged with realities. Some party members verbally endorsed the "open door policy" and "flexible economic policies." When they run into a concrete problem which they do not understand, they would discuss with other members how to correctly interpret the line and principles adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Many party members tried to better appreciate such facts as the recent growth in industrial and agricultural production, the improvement in people's standard of living and the abundance of our markets now teeming with goods. This factory was a disaster area during the turmoil of the "cultural revolution." Even today, factionalism still rears its ugly head now and then. When this topic is brought up in special discussions, many party members drew upon their own experiences as well as those of the factory so as to refute thoroughly the "cultural revolution" by merging theories with realities and eradicate "leftist" influences in order to further consolidate party unity.

NORTHWEST REGION

ROLE OF NONPARTY INTELLECTUALS STRESSED

Yinachuan NINGZIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Bring the Role of Nonparty Intellectuals Into Play"]

[Text] An important task of our party's united front work in the new period is to bring into play the role of nonparty intellectuals. Of intellectuals as a whole, those who are communist party member are a minority, and nonparty intellectuals constitute the great majority. Intellectuals in Ningxia constitute 0.6 percent of the region's population, and a considerable part of these intellectuals, especially scientific and technical personnel at the middle and higher levels, are not communist party members. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, party organizations at various levels in the region have conscientiously implemented the party's policy toward intellectuals and have brought the enthusiasm of the masses of intellectuals into play. They have made it their responsibility to make China prosperous and strong and are suggesting ways and means to achieve the four modernizations. Many scientific research personnel have gained numerous results from their research and achieved remarkable successes.

In the past few years, the democratic parties and federation of industry and commerce in the region have sponsored varied forms of part-time staff member and workers schools and specialized technical training classes, training a number of specialized personnel of various trades for the region, and organized economic consultations, launched a movement of intellectual support for the border region and promoted regional economic development. In short, the vast numbers of nonparty intellectuals are a rich intellectual pool and play an important role as a brain trust in the four modernizations drive.

However, at present some of our comrades are not paying enough attention to bringing into full play the role of nonparty intellectuals in the four modernizations drive. Some people even regard the scientific research personnel who are producing results as "putting money above all else." A few units are raising all kinds of reproaches at intellectuals and cadres who choose to join organizations of the democratic parties. This shows that the influence of "leftist" ideas has not yet been eliminated from the minds of some comrades. Now we must implement the party's policies toward

intellectuals in an all-round way, unite all the forces that can be united with, consolidate and expand the broadest patriotic united front, bring into fuller play the enthusiasm of the specialized talents in all fields in the CPPCC, the democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, the federation of returned overseas Chinese, the federation of Taiwan compatriots and other organizations in the region and bring into full play their intelligence and wisdom so that they will make still greater contributions to "making Ningxia stand up first."

12802
CSO: 4005/385

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG ARMED POLICE FORCE ENLARGED MEETING ENDS

HK150357 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The 10-day enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of the Xizang General Detachment of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force ended in Lhasa on 10 February.

Comrade (Baomadoji), political commissar and CPC committee secretary of the general detachment, presided over the meeting.

Comrade (Wang Chongliang), commander and CPC committee deputy secretary of the general detachment, made a summation report. He pointed out the important guiding thinking for building the region's armed police force is that the armed police force must serve the overall situation of the four modernizations, and must take part in and defend the building of the four modernizations with their practical action and ensure the smooth progress of economic restructuring in the region. This is also an important basis for carrying out this year's work by CPC committees of the armed police force at all levels in the region.

Leaders of the regional CPC committee attached importance to the meeting. On the morning of 10 February, Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, called on and met delegates attending the meeting. He gave important instructions on building the armed police force and also had a group photo taken with the delegates.

During the meeting the delegates listened to a report by Comrade (Ga Jin), deputy chief of the Xizang Armed Police Force General Detachment, in which he relayed the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of the headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force. They also studied the important instructions given by the central leading comrades on the armed police force, a report by Li Zhengjun, political commissar of the Headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, at the enlarged meeting of the CPC committee of the Headquarters of Chinese People's Armed Police Force, and a speech given by Commander (Li Lianxiu) at the conclusion of the enlarged meeting.

Focusing on reforms and blazing new trails, the delegates discussed the problem of building an armed police force with Chinese characteristics and arranged this year's work for the region's armed police force.

They also reviewed work in 1984, summed up experiences and lessons, and raised many suggestions on this year's work for the region's armed police force and on the development of the building of armed police force in the coming years.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA RELEASES AIRFIELDS, PORTS FOR CIVILIAN USE

OW181411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 17 Feb 85

[By reporters Liu Huinian and Xu Jingyao]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--In response to Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping's call, the PLA has released more forces to support and take part in national construction. A large number of military facilities are playing a new and larger role in developing the national economy as seen from the army and civilian joint use of many military airports, port wharves, and special railways and the opening of some restricted military areas.

Speaking at a Military Commission forum last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: The army should consider the overall situation of national construction and release more forces to support and take part in national construction. In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's suggestion, all PLA units were quickly called into action.

In recent visits to some military airfields, sea ports, and special railways, the reporters witnessed busy scenes of armymen and civilians using the military facilities together to serve national construction: Civil aviation aircraft safely taking off and landing on airports where war planes are seen on the ground, civilian vessels one after another anchoring and loading or unloading cargoes in military ports where warships are coming in or going out, local railways bureau trains pulling in or out of special railways, and commanders and fighters helping workers transport materials urgently needed for national construction. Ningbo, a port city on the coast of Dong Hai which has been opened to the outside world, had poor transport facilities which could not catch up with the development of the new situation. The absence of civil aviations flight services to Ningbo and the lack of a civilian airport, which could not be built within a short time, seriously affected foreign businessmen and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who wished to make business trips to Ningbo. With the support of the Central Military Commission in coping with the need of opening to the outside world, the PLA units stationed in Ningbo voluntarily released the military airport for civilian use and actively helped the civil aviation unit build hangers and a passengers departure lounge at the airport. The Ningbo airport for army and civilian joint use was formally put into operation in 16 November. Last year, in the brand-new passengers departure lounge, a Hong Kong businessman told the reporters: In the past it took 12 hours to travel from Ningbo to Shanghai by boat. Now it is more convenient, only 25 minutes by civil aviation flight. In Shanghai port, the PLA units stationed

at the Shanghai military airport voluntarily relinquished some space to enable civilian vessels to stack cargo in the port and help local people develop navigation. The navy's Yangtze wharf also evacuated some space for the berthing of foreign vessels.

The reporters learned that the army and civilian joint use of military facilities is not limited to some local areas. So far, a total of 47 airfields have been released by air force and navy aviation units to enable takeoffs and landings by civilian aircraft, thus considerably alleviating the pressure on civil aviation transportation. In addition, the air force has turned over Shaanxi's Xianyang airport to local people. The navy has allowed civilian vessels to jointly use 5 military ports and 12 military wharves from Lushun in the north to Zhanjiang in the south and has made active preparations to turn over 4 more wharves for local civilian use.

In addition to continuing to bring into play the superiority of PLA ground personnel in supporting key national construction projects, all military regions have released or are making preparations to release special railways for army and civilian joint use. In eastern China alone, including Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Shanghai, some scores of special railways have been opened for local civilian use, and preparations are being made to open others also for civilian use.

All PLA units have, without affecting important military fortifications, turned over, removed, closed some military facilities or made them less visible and removed the "restricted military area" signboard to support local people in developing the economy.

According to incomplete statistics of the General Staff Department, the whole army has readjusted the disposition of a number of units under the divisional level and turned over or evaluated barracks totaling 190,000 square meters and land totaling 14,000 mu and closed or made less visible some 5,000 military fortifications.

The reporters have learned that the PLA will make further efforts to support and take part in national construction. According to a responsible person of the concerned department under the General Staff Department, its leading organs is revising some regulations and systems to facilitate the new situation in army and civilian joint use of military facilities in order to enable PLA units to release more forces to support national economic construction.

CSO: 4005/516

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA TEACHES CIVILIAN JOB SKILLS TO SERVICEMEN

OW150901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 14 Feb 85

[By reporter Wu Dongfeng]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--The People's Liberation Army has vigorously promoted its work of teaching servicemen civilian job skills. Several hundred thousand servicemen who have gained certain scientific and general knowledge and specialized skills are becoming a new work force for China's four modernizations.

The central leading comrades recently spoke highly of such effective training programs of the PLA. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that the training of personnel who are capable of both military and civilian jobs is a matter concerning the interests of the whole, and the PLA has done a good job and made great achievements in training such personnel in the last 2 years. Comrade Hu Yaobang praised the training of personnel who are capable of both military and civilian jobs as the most welcome thing in the army in last few years.

According to a statistics compiled by the General Political Department, some 430,000 PLA members who completed civilian job training were evaluated by local departments concerned and were issued specialty or technical grade certificates in 1984. Nearly 50,000 of them received certificates for completion of secondary vocational courses. At present, some 2 million PLA fighters are taking specialized job skill training.

In many PLA units, the fighters spend 6 months of their 3-year term of service learning scientific and general knowledge and civilian job skills.

The PLA units offer courses that meet the needs of the development of rural commodity production, such as crop cultivation, aquaculture, transport, repair services, catering, food processing, and so on. They also teach courses that meet the urgent needs of urban economic construction, such as driving, shipboard engineering, architecture, machinery and electric appliance repair, and supply and marketing business. There are also courses that help enrich the people's cultural life, such as painting, music, calligraphy, and clerical work. The PLA technical arms, which accounts for about one half of the PLA's total complement, are making full use of their strong points in knowledge, technique, and equipment and training personnel in both higher levels of military and civilian job skills, with such scientific and technological knowledge as radar, microcomputers, lasers, information science, and operational research as the primary contents of their training programs.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGDONG MILITARY DISTRICT COMMENDS COUNTY MILITIA BATTALION

HK141408 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The provincial people's government and the provincial military district held a meeting this morning in Taishan County on conferring the glorious title of being the pace-setter in building a civilized island on the (Shangcunqu) Primary Militia Battalion.

In recent years, the (Shangcunqu) Primary Militia Battalion of Taishan County has seriously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Focusing on the task of realizing the party's general task and general goal, the militia have taken a good lead in building the socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. The militia have also scored remarkable achievements in building the island, invigorating the island's economy, and protecting the coast and border of the island.

Zhang Mingyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, announced at the meeting the decision of the provincial people's government and the provincial military district on conferring the title of being the pace-setter in building a civilized island upon the militia battalion.

Fan Xixian, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presented to the representative of the primary militia battalion a bright-colored silk banner on which it was written the title of being the pace-setter in building a civilized island. This met with warm applause.

Later, Li Xianglin, secretary-general of the provincial people's government spoke.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BORDER DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION--On 13 February, Xizang Military District Commander (Jiang Hongquan), Deputy Commander (Liu Yongkang), and Logistics Department Deputy Director (Chen Zaifu), together with comrades of departments concerned, studied the question of border defense construction this year. The year 1985 is the last year for fulfilling the 3-year border defense construction plan. Commander (Jiang Hongquan) demanded that the units of the military district strengthen leadership, and arrange their plans in a scientific way. Second-grade projects must give way to first-grade, and every effort must be made to complete the 3-year construction plan. Deputy Commander (Liu Yongkang) called on the units to seriously sum up the lessons and experiences of the past 2 years. At present they must do a good job in all preconstruction preparations. The units must be resolved to complete the plans. [Text] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 15 Feb 85]

HAINAN COMFORT GROUPS--The Hainan Regional CPC Committee and Regional People's Government recently organized a Spring Festival army support comfort group with four subgroups under it. Led respectively by responsible persons of the Hainan Regional Party and Government and of the preparatory group of the regional people's congress, including Lei Yu, Wang Yuefeng, Zhao Guangju, and Xie Donghui, they went to air units of the naval force stationed on the island, other units of the naval force stationed on the island, detachments of the armed police force, a submarine unit, and Nos 187, 424, and 185 hospitals to pay cordial comfort visits to the army made up of the sons of the people. The comfort group introduced to commanders and fighters of the PLA units the achievements in building the national economy in our region last year and thanked the PLA units for their vigorous support in the course of the exploitation and building of Hainan. On behalf of people of all nationalities throughout the island, they extended cordial regards and seasonal greetings to them. They also humbly sought the views of the commanders and fighters of the PLA units on local work and on the existing problems in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and PLA fighters. The comfort group also went deep into barracks, sentry posts, and hospital wards to visit fighters and injured and sick fighters and to give them gifts. They showed some new films for them. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Feb 85]

WUHAN PLA LEADERS--This morning, cadres at and above divisional level in the Wuhan Military Region held a grand gathering to celebrate the Spring Festival. Present were leading comrades of the military region Zhou Shizhong, Li Guangjun, Zhang Wannian, (Hou Runtao), Ren Rong, and Wang Zhan. [Excerpts] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85]